FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 215 *5 November 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

River Plate Conference To Be Held 6, 7 Dec A 1

ARGENTINA

Bignone Optimistic About UN Handling of Falklands B 1
UN Approves Latin American Falklands Proposal B 1
'Distancing' Among Military Commanders Reported B 2
Committee To Reconcile Draft Directives Formed B 2
National Border Police Commander Installed B 2
Investigations of Illegal Imports Reported B 2

BOLIVIA

Financial Operations in Dollars Curtailed C 1
President Postpones New York Trip to 22 Nov C 2
Vice President Postpones Trip to Europe C 2
Senate Calls for Destruction of Army Files C 3
Prado Salmon Sworn in as Division Commander C 3
Briefs: Deputy Foreign Minister; Comibol Manager, Under Secretary; Presidential Officials; Potosi Prefect, Mayor; Military Household Chief; Education Ministry Under Secretaries; Oruro Prefect, Mayor; Prefect, Mayor of Tarija; New Mayor of Sucre; Trinidad Mayor; Pando Prefect, Cobija Mayor C 4

BRAZIL

Signing of Joint Communique in Jidda Denied [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Nov] D 1
Argentina, Great Britian Dialogue Urged D 1
EEC Vice President Arrives for Talks 3 November [LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 4 Nov] D 1
Political Violence Increases at All Levels D 2

CHILE

Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Beijing E 1
Meets PRC Authorities E 1
Foreign Minister on Relations With Bolivia E 1
Foreign Groups Said To Be Stirring Agitation [LA NACION] E 2

COLOMBIA

Peace Commission Urges Military-Guerrilla Truce F 1
Armed Forces Reject Suggestion F 1

ECUADOR

Valencia Comments on Peruvian Border Dispute G 1
Hurtado Confined to Home Because of Ankle Injury G 1
Briefs: CEPE Oil Sales G 1

PERU

Additional Comment on Belaunde Trip Cancellation J 1
Prime Minister's Explanation J 1
Senator on Reasons J 1
Cancellation Seen As Positive J 2
Energy Minister Comments J 2
War Minister Reports on 27 Sep Barranco Exercise J 2
[EL COMERCIO 22 Oct]
Terrorists Burst Into School, Leave Pamphlets J 3
[EL COMERCIO 21 Oct]
Briefs: Foreign Debt Increase J 3

MEXICO

Silva Herzog Denies Mexico-IMF Talks Stalled M 1
Debt Payment To Be Restructured, Not Delayed M 1
Editorial Condemns Guatemalan Incursions M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Diplomatic Relations Established With Japan P 1

COSTA RICA

Authorities Seize Materiel From Nicaraguans P 1

EL SALVADOR

President Magana on FMLN-FDR Dialogue Proposal P 1
Business Group Rejects U.S. Envoy's Remarks P 3
Editorial Criticizes U.S. Foreign Policy P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Nov]
FMLN Announces Resumption of Vehicle Sabotage P 4
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN Reports 'New Victory' in Suchitoto P 5
[Radio Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

Existing Parties Not Recognized Under New Law P 6
Commentary on Cancellation of Volio Visit P 6

HONDURAS

CGT Criticizes Government, Other Sectors P 7
[LA TRIBUNA 2 Nov]
Station Speculates on Defense Ministry Changes P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Decrees Military Emergency Zone on Border P 8
Security Officials Hold News Conference P 9
Ortega Praises Cuban Construction Workers P 19
Military Zone Declared, Homeowners Evicted P 20
[Voice of Sandino]
Carlos Nunez Visits France, Holds Meetings P 21
[cross-reference]
Correction to Eden Pastora TIEMPO Interview P 21

CUBA

Roa Kouri Defends Argentine Right Over Falklands Q 1
Finnish Culture Minister Ends Visit 4 Nov Q 1
Statistics Agreement Signed With Finland Q 1
Rodriguez Meets With ECLA Secretary General Q 1
Briefs: New Kuwaiti Ambassador Q 1

CARIBBEAN

CDB Approves Over $13 Million in Loans to Area S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister To Visit Martinique 8 November S 2
Venezuela Promises Aid in Gas Development S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Oct]
Exports to Non-Caricom States Down by 12 Percent S 3
Editorial Praises Regional Security System S 4
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 31 Oct]

RIVER PLATE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 6, 7 Dec

PY031838 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations today released a communique referring to the 13th meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries. The text of the communique reads as follows:

The inter-government committee, coordinator of the River Plate Basin countries, which is made up of representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, taking into account the date proposed by Brazil and the unanimous agreement in this regard, has decided to hold the 13th conference of the River Plate Basin countries on 6 and 7 December, 1982.

The note adds that the meeting, according to current rules and bv invitation of his excellency the foreign minister of Brazil, will take place in Brasilia. Thus, this will be the third time that Brazil will host this conference.

The note also says that the agenda provides for the consideration of the committee's report noting the progress which this regional organization is making in developing certain products. This conference will also discuss other proposals to be presented by the foreign ministers of member countries.

BIGNONE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT UN HANDLING OF FALKLANDS

PY050140 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1928 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today denied that he is feeling depressed about the development of political events. However, President Bignone admitted that actions aimed at destabilizing the institutionalization process are being carried out by "minority groups, which you always come across."

President Bignone also stated that he is optimistic about the handling of the Malvinas issue at the UN General Assembly. Similarly, the president expressed his satisfaction with the U.S. support for the proposal that the Malvinas issue be discussed at the UN meeting.

The head of state made statements to the press at the metropolitan airport upon arriving from Yapeyu, Corrientes, where he dedicated a monument in honor of the servicemen and soldiers who died during the South Atlantic war.

In answer to a question, Bignone denied that he was "disheartened or depressed" over the development of political events. "That is not so," Bignone stated in reply to a question, adding that "even so, a ceremony as the one we attended in Yapeyu today would make anyone feel comforted."

To another question, Bignone stated that he did not perceive aggressive stances on the part of the political sectors, but "a tone that is normal for a politician who is addressing a political gathering in the present situation."

Bignone expressed his opinion that "the party factions are currently waging a democratic battle to prevail. This is a part of the democratic game."

"This situation is causing the politicians to adopt a certain tone, something that must not cause alarm. I believe this is something perfectly natural in politicians trying to attain their main objective, which is electing their leaders, and their secondary objective, which is doing the same thing but at a national level," Bignone added.

As for the UN General Assembly meeting, President Bignone predicted that the voting will benefit Argentina as well as Latin America. "Being able to say that the Malvinas issue is a Latin American cause, means success has been attained."

Bignone answered affirmatively when asked if he was pleased with the U.S. support for the Latin American project on the Malvinas.

"I really believe that the United States has understood the meaning of the Latin American cause, and that it has adopted the right attitude," Bignone concluded.

UN APPROVES LATIN AMERICAN FALKLANDS PROPOSAL

PY050120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- The Latin American proposal on the Malvinas was approved today by a 90-12 vote, 52 abstentions, at the 37th UN General Assembly in New York.

'DISTANCING' AMONG MILITARY COMMANDERS REPORTED

PY041337 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2053 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (DYN) -- Military sources stated today that the absence from a ceremony honoring those who died for the fatherland of six of the nine commanders in chief of the armed forces, who have served between 1976 and the present, has caused obvious displeasure in military circles. The ceremony was celebrated yesterday at Stella Maris Chapel.

The sources stated that "this leads us to believe there is a real distancing between the military leaders who governed the nation before and the current ones, who are charged with the responsibility of changing the course of the process and seeking democratization of the country within the established period."

Present at the ceremony in honor of those who died for the fatherland were former President Jorge Rafael Videla, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna and Basilio Lami Dozo, all of them commanders, in their turns, of their branches.

Absent from the ceremony were Lt Gen Roberto Viola, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Adm Emilio Massera, Adm Armando Lambruschini and Lt Gen Orlando Agosti, all of them commanders of their branches sometime between 1976 and now.

COMMITTEE TO RECONCILE DRAFT DIRECTIVES FORMED

PY042201 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The military junta today decided to create a committee made up of representatives of the three services to reconcile the proposed directives that the junta will impart to the National Executive Branch concerning concerted actions with political leaders.

NATIONAL BORDER POLICE COMMANDER INSTALLED

PY041322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides today installed the new commander of the national border police, Brig Gen Julio Cesar Ruiz. General Ruiz, who was deputy commander and chief of staff of military institutions, replaces Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Piotti, who was recently installed as the secretary general of the army.

INVESTIGATIONS OF ILLEGAL IMPORTS REPORTED

PY041318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources have stated that an investigation has been opened here to identify persons who might be responsible for allowing imports of $6 billion worth of EEC goods during the Malvinas war.

The investigation was triggered by the Commerce Secretariat which detected the existence of illegal imports during the conflict with Great Britain, thus violating the trade sanctions imposed by the Argentine Government against EEC countries which took sides with Great Britain.

Some of the operations approved ran into difficulties -- according to the sources -- due to the control established by the Central Bank, which demanded that it approve import documents before forwarding the currency abroad.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN DOLLARS CURTAILED

PY041800 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Text" of supreme decree approved by Council of Ministers on 3 November in La Paz]

[Text] Whereas:

The financial policy of the constitutional government, designed to overcome the severe crisis which plagues the nation, must abide by the principle of social justice to ensure that all Bolivians will share the sacrifices required for the economic recovery of the nation;

This financial policy must be directed at safeguarding the well-being of the Bolivian people by giving special protection and incentives to productive sectors and to the interests of the large sectors of the nation;

The constitutional government must draw up a financial, banking, monetary and credit policy capable of abiding by these principles of social justice and fairness;

This policy must be able to resolve the financial crisis through a strong effort to reactivate the economy by stimulating the productive sectors and at the same time protect the supreme interests of the Bolivian people;

As a result of the implementation of the floating exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, the obligations, which individuals and corporations have contracted with private banks in foreign currency or in local currency with a [dollar] value clause, have increased enormously making it impossible for the borrowers to fulfill their commitments;

This inability to pay debts has particularly affected strategic sectors of the economy such as mining, energy, industry, trade, agriculture, cattle raising and transport;

These financial difficulties affect the economy in general and the legitimate economic rights of the Bolivian people in particular;

This situation is caused mainly by the conversion to the dollar standard of bank loans and the implementation of the floating exchange rate;

To correct this situation immediately, it is necessary to implement emergency measures that must be decided upon by the state because urgent public needs, the protection of the legitimate rights of the people and the supreme interests of the nation so require;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. All obligations due, stemming from operations, contracts or servicing of loans with banks and individuals, contracted by individuals or corporations in foreign currency or in local currency with a value clause, are hereby converted to Bolivian pesos at the current rate of exchange which is 145.40 per each U.S. dollar. An exception is made for housing loans obtained through the Social Security System or the Central Housing Fund, which will be handled within the framework of their specific systems.

Article 2. All obligations due, contracted by individuals or corporations that have established residence in the country, stemming from actions, contracts or credit operations, be they with private individuals, commercial entities or banks, must be paid in local currency only at the exchange rate established in the above article. For this:

A. The time deposits due in foreign currency made by individuals or corporations with residence in the country, as well as obligations stemming from loans granted to individuals or corporations by the banks of the national banking system are hereby converted to Bolivian pesos at the rate of 145.40 per each U.S. dollar and must be paid back at this rate of exchange.

B. The obligations due contracted in local currency but with a dollar clause must be paid only up to the amount of local currency received, thus disregarding the dollar clause.

C. The obligations due stemming from operations, contracts or banking services contracted in foreign currency through local banks from funds supplied by foreign financial institutions are hereby converted to Bolivian pesos at the current rate of exchange which is 145.40 per each U.S. dollar. The local banking institutions will have to renegotiate the terms and deadlines of the obligations contracted by the borrowers in order to make fulfillment of said obligations possible.

The funds resulting from the recovery of these loans in the national currency will be used to finance new imports in keeping with the list of priorities and regulations established by the supreme government.

The obligations which the banks have contracted through operations and contracts with foreign banking institutions will be maintained in the foreign currency agreed upon initially.

Article 3. All operations, legal commitments and contracts in foreign currency or local currency with a [dollar] value clause between individuals or corporations with residence in the country are hereby prohibited. An exception is made for the operations, contracts and services between the local banking system and foreign entities.

Article 4. The obligations outlined in Article 1 and 2 of this decrees which are not yet due will be paid in local currency at the rate of exchange in effect on the date when the payment is due.

Article 5. Financial institutions are hereby forbidden from receiving deposits in foreign currency.

Article 6. In keeping with its legal functions, the Central Bank will be charged with regulating and controlling the implementation of this supreme decrees.

The finance minister is hereby charged with the execution and implementation of this decree.

PRESIDENT POSTPONES NEW YORK TRIP TO 22 NOV

PY050142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Nov (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry announced here today that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has postponed his trip to New York, where he will talk before the UN General Assembly, until 22 November.

The chief of the democratic government had earlier decided to deliver his speech to the United Nations on 19 November.

It was also announced that UN official Carlos Casfat arrived in the country presumably to arrange the president's trip to New York.

Siles Zuazo has stated that he will travel directly to New York and that he will return to the country as soon as he has delivered his speech.

VICE PRESIDENT POSTPONES TRIP TO EUROPE

PY041404 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has postponed until January 1983 his trip to Western Europe. The trip is designed to seek economic aid to overcome the crisis which Bolivia is experiencing.

Paz Zamora said that this decision was reached jointly with President Siles Zuazo and Foreign Minister Velarde Dorado on the grounds that the date set initially, that is the end of November 1982, did not give much time to European governments to prepare the agenda for his visit.

He indicated that the next 2 months will allow the Bolivian Government to go through the necessary formalities and draw up the appropriate documents which he will take for this negotiations in Europe.

The vice president said that during his European tour he will meet presidents and prime ministers of the EEC, which has done much to help reinstate democracy in Bolivia.

According to Paz Zamora's initial remarks, the tour will include Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, the FRG, Sweden and probably the United Kingdom.

November and December will serve to put together the program of the tour, which could include other nations of the area, the vice president said last night, after meeting with President Siles Zuazo. He emphasized that in Europe there is considerable interest in the trip he will make at the beginning of next year.

SENATE CALLS FOR DESTRUCTION OF ARMY FILES

PY041433 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Bolivian Senate yesterday quickly approved, after waiving formal debate, a memo submitted by Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli calling upon the national executive branch to immediately burn the files of the 2d Section of the Army Command, which have been arbitrarily used to keep records of the political, union, civic and religious activities of men, women and children. This is the text of the memo:

Notify the executive branch that the honorable Senate believes it to be imperative that the Defense Ministry instruct the Office of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces to order the immediate, definite, and total incineration of the files of the 2d Section of the Army Command, because these files have been arbitrarily used to keep records of political, union, civic and religious activities of men, women and children, thus violating the rights and guarantees provided for in the national constituion.

These files are a shameful violation of the constitution and pose a severe threat to the life, security and freedom of all Bolivians. Appropriate measures must be implemented to avoid the repetition of this kind of action.

Once the date and time for the incineration of these files is set, the honorable Senate will appoint a special commission to oversee the fulfillment of this request.

PRADO SALMON SWORN IN AS DIVISION COMMANDER

PY041257 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Col Alfredo Calvi Valdivieso and Col Gary Prado Salmon were sworn in yesterday as the new commanders of the 7th and 8th army divisions respectively. The 7th Division is headquartered in Cochabamba and the 8th is stationed in Santa Cruz.

The new commanders took the oath of office before Army Commander in Chief Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya, who went to the two departments accompanied by the chief of staff and the head of the 3d Department of the Army Staff.

Shortly before leaving on his tour, General Sejas Tordoya opened the fourth meeting of military institutes which will discuss and evaluate military academic programs. The meeting, which will close next Friday, is attended by the army commander in chief, the deputy chief of staff and the heads of academic departments of military institutions throughout the country.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER -- It has been officially confirmed that economist Franklin Anaya was today named deputy foreign minister. Anaya is a prominent leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 16 Oct 82 PY]

COMIBOL MANAGER, UNDER SECRETARY -- Ivan Zegada was sworn in yesterday as under secretary for mines and metallurgy. He replaces Oscar Torrico who has been promoted to general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, Comibol. [La Paz PRESENCIA 21 Oct 82 p 20 PY]

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICIALS -- Gen Agustin Larrea Bedregal has been appointed presidential coordinator and Hugo Aranda Alarcon has taken over as under secretary general of the presidency. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

POTOSI PREFECT, MAYOR -- Potosi, 19 Oct -- David Vila Gonzalez was sworn in yesterday as prefect of Potosi Department while Juan Gutierrez Pacheco was installed as mayor of Potosi City. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Oct 82 p 5 PY]

MILITARY HOUSEHOLD CHIEF -- The journalists accredited to Government House were introduced yesterday to the new head of the military household, Col Edgar Claure and to the president's private secretary, Mario Alarcon Lahore. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 6 PY]

EDUCATION MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARIES -- Vladimir Gutierrez Perez and Severo la Fuente were installed last week as under secretaries for urban education and rural education respectively. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 6 PY]

ORURO PREFECT, MAYOR -- Oruro, 21 Oct -- Javier Echenique Alvarez and Walter Molina Ayala, yesterday took the oath of office as prefect of Oruro Department and mayor of the capital city respectively. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Oct p 5 PY]

PREFECT, MAYOR OF TARIJA -- Tarija, 20 Oct -- Hugo Oliva took over as prefect of Tarija Department yesterday. At the same time Mario Verreira Casso replaced Mario Cossio Cejas as mayor of the city of Tarija. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p 4 PY]

NEW MAYOR OF SUCRE -- Sucre, 24 Oct -- Hugo Groc Cardozo today took the oath of office before the higher court of this district as mayor of Sucre City. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Oct 82 p 5 PY]

TRINIDAD MAYOR -- Trinidad, 23 Oct -- Lorgio Zambrano Ibanez was sworn in today as the mayor of this city, capital of Beni Department. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

PANDO PREFECT, COBIJA MAYOR -- Cobija, 23 Oct -- Otto Kramer Aponte and Nelson Soria Zavala this week took over as prefect of Pando Department and mayor of Cobija, capital of Pando, respectively. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Oct 82 p 8 PY]

SIGNING OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN JIDDA DENIED

PY041831 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 20

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Brazil and Saudi Arabia did not sign a joint communique at the end of the visit which Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made to Jidda. Brazilian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bernardo Pericas made this correction yesterday. The expressions of support for the creation of a Palestinian state and other positions were revealed through a note to the press and published in Brazil.

In reality, the document reported in Brazil as a "joint communique" -- a document signed by two parties at the end of an official visit -- was nothing more than a unilateral note stating the Brazilian point of view after talks with the Saudis. The Brazilian Government's note also demanded that withdrawal of all the Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

ARGENTINA, GREAT BRITAIN DIALOGUE URGED

PY050206 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Last night at the UN General Assembly, Brazil called on Argentina and England not to waste any more time and effort and start discussing the subject of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic.

In his speech at the UN Brazilian Ambassador, Sergio Correa da Costa, asserted that Brazil cannot allow the South Atlantic to become a sea of confrontation since it has always been the least militarized ocean in the world and pointed out that a maximum effort to guarantee that it will remain so is sought.

The Brazilian ambassador to the United Nations stated that we are certain that the South Atlantic will become known in the world as a region where there is only room for open and friendly cooperation among the developing countries of Latin America and Africa, situated on its shores, free from tensions between the great powers and from any military presence linked to foreign interests.

EEC VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 3 NOVEMBER

PY050155 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the European Economic Community (EEC) arrived Wednesday in Brasilia to begin his four-day visit to Brazil.

During his stay, Haferkamp will sign an agreement whereby the EEC will grant Brazil a $600 million loan to be applied in the Carajas mineral ore project.

Beginning in 1985, the EEC hopes to receive iron ore mined at Carajas for use in several European steel mills.

Haferkamp is scheduled to meet with President Joao Figueiredo, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto and Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna.

Besides the $600 million loan, another important aspect of Haferkamp's visit will be the discussions he will maintain with Brazilian authorities concerning European protectionism, which is seriously damaging Brazil's export drive.

One of the most important themes to be discussed will be the strong subsidies European nations grant local beet sugar producers.

Because of these strong subsidies, European producers are able to sell their sugar at prices well below production costs thus seriously affecting Brazil's attempts to sell its sugar on the international market.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE INCREASES AT ALL LEVELS

PYG41241 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[By (Clovis Messiah)]

[Text] As election day gets closer, violence and the intimidation of certain candidates, who have come to prominence in the legislative field, is increasing. At least these are the comments that are heard here at the 9 July Palace. Several congressmen are charging that ward chiefs and some candidates are arguing on the streets with colleagues from other parties.

One congressman, who did not want to be identified, reported, for example, that a rock was thrown at his private car while he was driving with his son. Other congressmen related that their campaigns are encountering many difficulties because their ward chiefs and followers are afraid even to wear T-shirts with their names printed on them and campaign workers have been receiving threats from all sides. This is happening with all parties.

Former Governor Leonel Brizola, for example, will not come to Sao Paulo for the closing of the electoral campaign of his party in this state, where the party planned to hold (?rallies) and [word indistinct]. The report was given by PDT [Workers Democratic Party] candidate for governor of Sao Paulo and former Deputy Roge Ferreira, who stated that Brizola cannot leave Rio de Janeiro, where he is a candidate for governor, because tons and tons of (?counterfeit) ballots have been distrusted aimed at nullifying the votes for him. This is another kind of electoral violence.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

PY031435 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2306 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias, Chilean deputy foreign minister, yesterday arrived in Beijing at the head of the delegation which will participate in the fifth meeting of the Chilean-PRC joint commission.

Among other things this fifth meeting will discuss a project by which the Iquique duty free zone will be used to keep Chinese goods in storage, thus reducing the costs of Chinese exports to the area and opening new marketing channels.

Deputy Covarrubias will meet with Vice Premier Wan Li and it is expected that the talks will bring about a closer rapprochement between the two nations. As has been stated repeatedly, the goals of the two nations are common, irrespective of their political philosophies.

Meets PRC Authorities

PY050225 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias has held several meetings with high-ranking PRC authorities, including PRC Foreign Minister Hua Huang and Vice Premier Wan Li. Wan Li has stated that Santiago and Beijing should increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Vice Premier Wan Li also received the members of the Chilean delegation that will participate in the fifth meeting of the Chilean-Chinese mixed commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY041609 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0402 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Santiago, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated today that Bolivia can sovereignly make the decision whether or not to ask for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Chile, which were severed in 1978.

Asked about the remarks made by his Bolivian counterpart Mario Velarde, who stated today that La Paz will not reestablish relations with Santiago until a solution to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked situation is achieved, Rojas told the press:

Bolivia is a sovereign nation. Exercising this sovereignty it severed relations with Chile and it can make the sovereign decision to ask for the resumption of these relations.

Bolivia lost the access to the Pacific Ocean during the war it fought with Peru against Chile more than a century ago.

Rojas said that the problem of Bolivia's landlocked situation could be included in the agenda of the forthcoming OAS assembly, but that there is a great difference between the inclusion of it in the agenda and the legal competence of the OAS to deal with it.

He reaffirmed Chile's position that the subject must be treated bilaterally, and that international organizations have no legal competence in this problem.

Rojas said that he will travel next week to Washington to attend the OAS General Assembly, and added that the subjects that cause concern to Chile most of all are the defense of the hemisphere and the situation of the hemispheric organization itself as a whole.

He also expressed Chile's interest in returning to the nonaligned group, and stated that since the Cuban leader assumed the presidency of the group we have not been invited, that is, there is a conspiracy against Chile.

We feel that we must take our true situation to all international forums and within them make known our ideas on the main subjects of international policy, he added.

FOREIGN GROUPS SAID TO BE STIRRING AGITATION

PY032108 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign groups are urging Chilean labor front organizations to stir up agitation throughout our country. The newspaper LA NACION today carries documents and testimonies of this maneuver, which is being directed and financed from abroad.

The sponsor is the CPSU, which operates in Western Europe and America through front organizations in charge of recruiting useful pawns, of which there are so many around the world.

According to the documents, in Chile, this campaign has centered around the creation of labor front organizations with high-sounding names such as the National Labor Coordinating Board.

These agencies, without either representativity or genuine leadership, have considerable funds supplied by foreign sources. Such funds are used for advertisement and ideological campaigns, following the guidelines given by Moscow or Havana.

Just as they did in the past, they are now trying to intervene in, and if possible, set the course for political activities in Chile.

PEACE COMMISSION URGES MILITARY-GUERRILLA TRUCE

PA041818 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Nov (EFE) -- The Peace Commission suggested today that, to achieve the total pacification of Colombia, Belisario Betancur's government should arrange a truce between the military and the guerrillas.

The commission delivered its recommendations to the chief of state. The commission also requests guarantees so that, in an effort to initiate the dialogue with the guerrilla leaders, its members can go to the strife-torn regions.

According to today's edition of the liberal Bogota newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, the commission also requests that the country be informed on the results of the investigation of the clandestine Death to Kidnappers (MAS) group.

It also requests an investigation to determine those responsible for the recent deaths during the strikes to demand a reduction in the public transportation fares.

Among other things, the Peace Commission asks for information on the whereabouts of persons who have been reported missing. The organization is drafting the list.

The Peace Commission suggestions to the government come at a time when the national parliament is preparing to approve an amnesty bill which will permit the guerrilla groups to be reincorporated into the normal life of the country.

Armed Forces Reject Suggestion

PA050124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1616 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Armed Forces today rejected the Peace Commission's suggestion to President Belisario Betancur that the zones where the guerrilla groups are active should be demilitarized in order to create the climate necessary to bring about the country's pacification.

Gen Gustavo Matamoros, chief of the general staff, said that "no zones can be set up to restrict the army, because it is a national army, and within our borders we can and should move about wherever we need to in order to fulfill our institutional duties."

The general added that "we (the army) offer a permament truce to all Colombians who maintain peace and tranquillity." Matamoros then said that the army cannot "offer a truce to those who go around armed, committing all kinds of crimes against property and carrying out all kinds of kidnapping and blackmail." The troops, he said, cannot lock themselves in the garrisons and let the political criminals carry out their evil deeds all over the country.

The armed forces chief made this comment on Bogota's CARACOL radio network, adding that as regards the amnesty that the government will grant to the guerrilla groups the law establishes that the rebel's weapons will not be turned in. "In my opinion this entails serious danger for peace in the future," the general said in conclusion.

VALENCIA COMMENTS ON PERUVIAN BORDER DISPUTE

PA041526 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has said that Ecuador cannot accept the Peruvian proposal to place border markers along the 78-km stretch which, according to Peru, would have to be marked in the Condor Mountains although this location is not even mentioned in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

Valencia Rodriguez referred to a recent statement by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who said it was possible to place the pending border marks along a 78-km stretch at the border. The minister also spoke about other aspects of the border dispute, when he returned to Quito after visiting several towns along the southern border. The foreign minister noted that the Peruvian president had said that he had no doubt about his country's border in relation to placing or not placing border marks he undoubtedly meant that the he knows quite well what portion of Ecuador's territory is presently occupied by Peruvian forces.

Asked about the significance of the opinion of the Brazilian judge (Diaz de Aziar) whom the Peruvian president said had clarified the doubt on this matter, Foreign Minister Valencia replied that it is also false that the Brazilian expert's decision solved the problem. The minister added that the Peruvian Government knows very well that this judgement handed down in July 1945, was aimed at solving a problem different from the one that emerged 2 years later in 1947. The 1947 problem resulted from the lack of a border marker between the Zamora and Santiago rivers. To insist on this juridical fallacy would be the same as pretending that the Brazilian expert (Diaz de Aziar) could predict the future, which he most likely was unable to do.

Valencia reiterated that Ecuador, a country with strong leanings toward peace, has made numerous calls to Peru, the latest of which was at the 20th UN General Assembly on 6 October. Ecuador has repeatedly urged Peru to begin serious and constructive negotiations. These negotiations, conducted without any conditions whatsoever, should lead to a fair and honorable solution to the territorial dispute between the two countries.

HURTADO CONFINED TO HOME BECAUSE OF ANKLE INJURY

PA050237 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea will stay home today and tomorrow on doctor's orders. During these 2 days he will take care of his duties and official business at home. President Hurtado twisted his ankle during a tennis match on Monday, and it had to be put in a cast.

Meanwhile, at 0900 today, President Hurtado received Foreign Minister Luis Valencia; at 1000 he talked to the members of a Bolivian economic delegation visiting our country; and at 1100 he received Agriculture Minister Carlos Vallejo. In the afternoon he held a working session to discuss local marketing and launch an immediate and dynamic campaign against speculation.

BRIEFS

CEPE OIL SALES -- The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, has signed a contract for the sale of petroleum to Taiwan and is currently negotiating the sale of crude to Spain and Yugoslavia. CEPE has also requested international bids on the sale of 12,000 barrels per day of petroleum. It set 4 November as the deadline for the presentation of offers. CEPE is interested in finding new markets for the oil produced at four recently incorporated fields in northeastern Ecuador which are producing an average of 19,700 barrels a day. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 82 PA]

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON BELAUNDE TRIP CANCELLATION

Prime Minister's Explanation

PY041655 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's inviting the Peruvian chief of state to visit is proof of rapprochement. It is a friendly gesture and this is why the government presided over by Belaunde has been very emphatic in expressing its regrets over having to cancel the trip.

Regarding the reasons for the cancellation, he said that problems in some important aspects of commercial relations with the United States still prevail. He went on to say that these circumstances might not have created the appropriate atmosphere for a meeting with the basic objective of strengthening the points of agreement [words indistinct] at the highest level.

The prime minister regretted the lack of agreement among businessmen about this commercial problem, pointing out that time is pressing and that the (?essence) of the conflict concerns U.S. laws and Peruvian industry laws.

Prime Minister Ulloa Elias said that the chief of state's decision declining to visit the United States has not impaired Peruvian-U.S. relations, which are currently very constructive.

He also indicated that there is no reason for this presidential decision to mar the respect and recognition the United States has for Latin America and particularly for Peru and its chief of state.

The prime minister made these remarks at the conclusion of a meeting with the president in the Government House. He said that the presidential decision was not adopted as a (?measure) against the United States, but was, in reality, due to the great responsibility which President Belaunde has as a statesman.

Senator on Reasons

PY042202 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Senator Enrique Bernales has termed correct President Fernando Belaunde Terry's decision to cancel the trip he was planning to make to the United States.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Senator, what do you think of the announcement on the cancellation of President Belaunde's trip to the United States?

[Bernales] Well, in the first place I cannot understand the reason for the delay in announcing the trip's cancellation. In regard to the announcement made on Friday [that President Belaunde was going to travel to the United States], an announcement that caused confusion in the country, I believe that the reasons for the trip's cancellation existed before Friday and that they did not originate between Friday and today.

[Reporter] What are those reaons?

[Bernales] The reasons can be inferred from the statements made by the foreign minister and by Minister Ulloa himself regarding some U.S. attitudes and some aspects of U.S. policy that are affecting Peruvian economic interests and, to a certain extent, the exercise of our sovereignty.

This problem is being brought about by the contradiction between our efforts to protect ourselves against illegal fishing in Peruvian territorial waters and the retaliatory measures that the U.S. Government is taking in this regard.

[Reporter] Then, do you think it right that President Belaunde should have cancelled his trip?

[Bernales] Well, I would not like to say whether it is right or wrong. I believe the decision is correct. The political principle to be applied in this case is the relationship or balance between internal circumstances that affect the relations between two countries and the specific way in which a country should react to them. Just as I believed that the decision that was announced last Friday was unreasonable, I believe that the decision announced today is correct. However, I repeat that I regret the delay in cancelling the trip and the unnecessary confusion that this has created. At any rate, I hereby formally request that the reasons for the cancellation that were disseminated today be elaborated upon. [end recording]

Cancellation Seen as Positive

PY041835 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Congressmen of various political sectors (?expressed support) for the cancellation of President Belaunde's trip to the United States. This decision was made because certain aspects of U.S. legislation on foreign trade conflict with Peruvian industry laws. The majority of the congressmen emphasized [words indistinct] the conditions which the chief of state had to evaluate. They added that the presidential decision was positive for the country.

Energy Minister Comments

PY042047 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Montero Aramburu has said that there is no reason for the cancellation of Belaunde's trip to the United States to create disagreements in relations between the two countries.

He indicated that the trip was cancelled because an impasse still exists between Peruvian and U.S. legislation on the treatment of Peruvian textile exports. He went on to say that negotiations are being carried out to solve the disagreements. The chief of state believed it was not appropriate to visit until the disagreements are fully overcome.

The energy and mines minister also disagrees on the duty on copper imports which U.S. legislators are trying to impose to (?unjustly) protect an industry which produces at a much higher cost than ours.

WAR MINISTER REPORTS ON 27 SEP BARRANCO EXERCISE

PY300023 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p A-4

[Excerpt] War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra has reported to congress, where he briefed the national defense and the internal order committees on the Barranco events of 27 September 1982.

He explained that he had already made it clear that what happened was undertaken by the army school of commandos, an institution with which intelligence services have nothing to do.

He said: "I reported that the exercise was authorized by the army and that it has a customary practice of the past 20 years."

He categorically denied press reports published by local newspapers linking the exercise to terrorist actions aimed at destabilizing democracy and to bank holdups.

Cisneros Vizquerra said that the purpose of the exercise was, as in the case of all other courses offered by the army school of commandos, to train army personnel.

He said that it was not necessary to coordinate details with the police because "the exercise would lose realism and, besides, no laws were broken." "Furthermore," he went on, "the Barranco police inspector knew the exercise was being staged."

TERRORISTS BURST INTO SCHOOL, LEAVE PAMPHLETS

PY291725 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p A-14

[Text] Ayacucho, 20 Oct -- Eighteen hooded terrorists burst into the "Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes" school this morning and tried to address the students in the school yard. However, they had to give up because of the director's firm attitude and of the presence of a police patrol car.

The action took place at 0750, before classes started. The terrorists entered the fourth and fifth year class rooms, where they addressed the students and gave them pamphlets, while two men aimed their guns at Gonzalo Dolorier la Serna, the school director, and tried to force him to summon all students to the main yard.

The terrorists, who became nervous when Dolorier la Serna resisted, escaped in different directions when they saw a police patrol car heading toward the airport, which is located near the school.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT INCREASE -- The Peruvian foreign debt has increased from $9,659,000,000 in July 1981 to $10,966,000,000 in July 1982. This represents a 13 percent increase in nominal terms but an increase of only 7 percent in real terms. According to the Central Reserve Bank the long range public debt up to July 1982 is $6,981,000,000. With regard to the public debt in July 1981 which was $6,168,000,000, the current public debt is considered moderate. The long term private debt up to July 1982 is $1,615,000,000. The short term foreign debt up to July 1982 is $1.82 billion. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 1, Economic Section PY]

SILVA HERZOG DENIES MEXICO-IMF TALKS STALLED

FL041231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, has said that negotiations with the IMF are continuing in a cordial atmosphere. Silva Herzog thus denied U.S. media news releases saying that talks between Mexico and the IMF had stalled after the last meeting he held in Washington with IMF representatives. The Mexican finance secretary stressed that he expects negotiations to be completed within the time period announced by the Finance Secretariat, that is, by mid-November.

DEBT PAYMENT TO BE RESTRUCTURED, NOT DELAYED

FL050051 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Under secretary of Finance and Public Credit Antonio Enriquez Savinac said today that the problems being faced by the Mexican economy require an approach that will shake off inaction in the handling of credit. He explained that savings, which are currently being generated, are needed in financing a more balanced economic development. Therefore, credit-granting organizations must be strengthened so that they may fulfill their obligation of serving and acting to the advantage of society.

Enriquez Savinac noted that the country's economy now demands that production be used in a rational and efficient manner. He added that it is necessary to reorient the consumer structure and avoid redundant demand which pressures and distorts the price mechanism of the national market. He referred to the controls governing currency exchange houses and said it is nothing more than an adjustment of the current exchange control system, and that this measure is in response to the problems created by the country's northern border and that it will continue in effect in the next administration.

On another subject, the under secretary said that no increases in taxes are anticipated, inasmuch as the federal government will have at its disposal more dollars by merely expanding the export of goods and services, and in this manner it will be able to handle the payment of the foreign debt and the dollar shortage. Savinac indicated that the federal government will assign higher priority to the export of goods and services in order to have foreign currency resources available to pay for the imports required by the country and, with them, the government will have greater possibilities of development.

Finally, he referred to the payment of the foreign debt, which by year's end will amount to $85 billion. He said the government will not ask for a postponement of the payment, but for the restructuring of the credit. He announced that Mexico will sign a loan agreement with the IMF in the amount of $4.5 billion in the second half of November.

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS GUATEMALAN INCURSIONS

PA050141 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Commentary by (Miguel Angel Granados Capas): "A Refuge Called Mexico"]

[Text] At Mexico's southern border a problem that demands attention and solidarity is growing like a furious wave. The problem is not the massive arrival in our territory of Guatemalan refugees. The real problem is the warmongering, arrogant and aggressive attitude of the Guatemalan Army.

Contrary to what some people want us to believe, the Guatemalan refugees themselves are not a source of difficulties for our country. On the contrary, they give us an opportunity to demonstrate social and institutional virtues such as solidarity. It was not in vain that the Mexican Government created the inter-secretarial commission for help to refugees; It was not in vain that a delegation of the UN High Commission for Refugees has settled in Mexico and it is not in vain that even the poorest [word indistinct] are in a position and are willing to share the little they have with their brothers who are worse off. It has always been known that compassion flourishes more easily among the poorest, as they have personally experienced the lack of material comfort and, regretfully, have also faced insecurity.

Consequently, it is false that the refugees themselves represent a problem. They are not even a problem for the Guatemalan Government, as it has insisted on [word indistinct]. To this Guatemalan Government, which has usurped the political power previously usurped by others in that neighboring country, the refugees are really guerrillas who use our country as a platform to launch their activities. Our military and diplomatic authorities have investigated the matter and have found that this is not so. Consequently, the Guatemalan Government lies when it claims the contrary.

Also, it is evident that [words indistinct] Mexico was only a propaganda campaign. In effect, this government has gone as far as absurdly stating that the refugees emigrate for the sole purpose of hurting Guatemala's image abroad and discrediting it before other nations. This assertion is also obviously false, as the entire world is aware of the atrocities that this government and previous ones have committed against dozens of thousands of Guatemalans, especially against indians and peasants, the most defenseless among them.

The Guatemalan Army, which persecutes Guatemalns in their own territory, has also been entering our territory, inflicting its ferocity and sowing terror among those who have become refugees in Mexico. The Guatemalan Government wants its long hand to reach into territory over which our government must insure sovereignty.

Obviously, the Mexican Government must act with extreme caution in regard to the problem oi Guatemalan incursions into our territory, but this does not mean that we should permit them. All diplomatic instruments should be used with the firmness and timeliness the case demands. Not only the lives of the refugees are at stake. They are under fierce harassment, and this alone is reason enough to denounce and prevent the actions of the barbarian Guatemalan Government. But there is something else to it, and that is the inviolable sovereignty of our people, which has cost us so much blood, and which is being violated by a government that (?condemns) itself with its own actions.

We must act with dignity, and soon.

BELIZE

DIPOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH JAPAN

FL042348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Belize City, Nov 4, CANA -- Belize has established diplomatic relations with Japan, an official announcement here said.

There was an exchange of notes between the ambassador of Japan to the United Nations, Mr Masahiro Misibori, and his Belize counterpart, Mr Robert Leslie, at the Japanese mission in New York City yesterday. Mr Leslie said the move would strengthen already good relations between the two countries to their mutual benefit.

Belize, a former British colony, became independent a year ago.

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES SEIZE MATERIEL FROM NICARAGUANS

PA041945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] has reported that the combat materiel seized from two Nicaraguans on Tuesday in Naranjo has apparently never been used and has no serial numbers. However, it is known that the weapons are Belgian, German and Israeli.

The OIJ has passed this information of military importance to national security which will follow through with the investigations.

The OIJ has reported that it seized 2 9-mm Uzi submachineguns, 6 Browning pistols, gas masks, 500 .38-cal rounds and 600 9-mm rounds, a .38-cal pistol with the serial number erased, 4 parachutes for dropping heavy airplane equipment, laser lights for night landings, compasses, air navigation charts, maps of Central America and communications equipment.

The two Nicaraguans, Chamorro Rapacciolli and (Zavala) will be charged with defrauding the Treasury and with illegal possession of weapons, but were released today.

The case has been reported to the office of the mayor of Naranjo and will be handled by Grecia's Court of Investigation and Arraignment.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT MAGANA ON FMLN-FDR DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA050338 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1817 GMT 4 Nov 82

[News confernence granted by President Alvaro Magana on 4 November at the presidential house in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Magana] I have received a document in which the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, propose the possibility of a dialogue. As you should know, my position has always been that there is no room for a dialogue. Anyone who wants to start a peaceful life can do so whenever he wants to.

[Question] Mr President, will the Human Rights Commission be appointed by the end of the month?

[Answer] We have made big progress regarding the appointment of a human rights commission. Now we are contacting different persons whom we think could be members of the commission. With regard to the Peace Commission, I am sorry to say that we are still behind.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion about the recent statement by the U.S. ambassador at a Chamber of Commerce dinner?

[Answer] I think his figures were not just right. [laughter]

[Question] In relation to the political situation, do you believe that your Government of National Unity has made any progress, or are there conflicts among its members?

[Answer] There are no conflicts. So far, we have done well. Whatever problems we have had can be compared with those of a child who is beginning to walk.

[Question] Ambassador Hinton said that Salvadoran justice was deteriorating. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Do not forget that I am a lawyer. The problem with people educated in the Anglo-Saxon system is that they do not understand our judicial system. They just cannot accept our penal system. It is very difficult for them to understand our judicial system.

[Question] Will the FMLN-FDR document be submitted to the Peace Commission?

[Answer] I do not think so, but that is up to the Peace Commission to decide when it is appointed. I repeat, at no time have we given any thought to the possibility of a dialogue. When I assumed the presidency, I said there was nothing to negotiate with them. That was my position, and it has not changed. It is also the government's position.

[Question] Mr President, will the Peace Commission have independence of action?

[Answer] Certainly, but we are going to establish its duties. As I said before, we are still behind in the appointment of the Peace Commission, but by next week we plan to gain some ground.

[Question] Mr President, as commander in chief of the armed forces, could you tell us anything about the appointment of the new under secretary of defense?

[Answer] No decision has yet been made.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion of the Central Electoral Council?

[Answer] The more persons, sectors and political parties represented in the Central Electoral Council, the better the people's trust in the electoral process will be reinforced.

[Question] Mr President, would you say that the appointment of the commissions is in a way a tacit reply to the dialogue proposal?

[Answer] The Human Rights Commission is entirely different from the Peace Commission. The Human Rights Commission is in charge of seeing that human rights are respected, while the Peace Commission will deal with the country's pacification problem.

[Question] Do not think the Human Rights Commission and the Peace Commission should work together?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. However, the Human Rights Commission can start working while we organize the Peace Commission. The reason we began working first with the Human Rights Commission was because the United Nations was holding its sessions, and we thought it was the right time to hold consultations for the formation of the Human Rights Commission. That was the reason, and no other.

[Question] Mr President, what do you think of the Socialists' victory in Spain and the Democrats' victory in the United States?

[Answer] That is democracy in action.

BUSINESS GROUP REJECTS U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

PA041904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1231 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industries rejected recent remarks by Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, regarding the shortcomings of the Salvadoran criminal justice system.

In a paid advertisement in a local newspaper, the businessmen note that Hinton, "exceeding the ethical and diplomatic standards that are part of the dignified and lofty exercise of his mission, has assumed attitudes harmful to the sovereignty of our republic and the dignity of the Salvadoran people."

"If anyone, even out of courtesy, applauds Ambassador Hinton's ideas, the ambassador should understand that such applause is a slap to the wounded, bloodstained face of our homeland which has never deserved such treatment," the businessmen stated.

Hinton told the American Chamber of Commerce that the fundamental problem of El Salvador is the lack of an adequate system of criminal justice and that, therefore, "neither the internal confidence nor the external support can survive much longer." The U.S. ambassador affirmed that since 1979 some 30,000 Salvadorans have been murdered, but less than 1,500 cases involving "crimes against persons" have been taken to the courts. "Worst of all," Hinton said, "is that less than 200 have been sentenced for these crimes."

In response, the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry said: "We are familiar with the shortcomings and flaws of our system of justice. We neither intend to defend it nor to claim that it is good, but this recognition does not mean that we will permit improper foreign intervention in our affairs, thus placing ourselves in the dock."

The businessmen note that Hinton has no authority to point out El Salvador's historical or current mistakes "because he has forgotten the large historical and current errors of his great country, which has tried to cover up the 20 years of the organized crime empire of the big five of the Mafia: Al Capone, Jack Diamond, Frank Costello, Joe Adonis and Lucky Luciano." Furthermore, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries asks, "What happened to the investigation into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, secretary and close friend of millionaire and powerful Senator Edward Kennedy? Why does the death of President John F. Kennedy remain a mystery despite the official truth?"

The businessmen tell the U.S. ambassador that "friendship between governments and the peoples is like friendship between individuals: unconditional generosity. In other words, friendship does not extend one hand while the other threatens with a big stick."

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PA041606 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Two-part editorial -- Part 1 entitled "There Are Calls for Punishment for Some and Amnesty for Others"]

[Text] In recent statements, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton has noted that it is necessary to control the "mafia" responsible for violating Salvadoran "human rights." He also called for sentencing the persons indicted for the murders of four women and the two advisers of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA. Hinton has said that if this is not done, U.S. military and economic aid to El Salvador would be jeopardized even if a cut in which aid would result in victory for the terrorist guerrillas.

Unfortunately, Washington's valid concern over the two legal proceedings, which cannot be altered without violating the independence of the judicial branch, evinces a strange ethical blindness because it coincides with pressure in favor of amnesty for terrorist groups and for their inclusion in the political process. There is every justification for wishing an end to obvious abuses by one of the parties, but there is a desire to "ignore" the organized crimes of the left, which is responsible for the horror in El Salvador and Central America.

The reason for this contradiction is that much of the U.S. policy on our region is still based on that ambiguous, confusing and perverse "human rights" doctrine that aims at turning some out-of-context principles into the bases for the future social and economic order throughout the isthmus. It is about time for the Reagan administration, whose moral worth no one doubts, to abandon a Carterist viewpoint that has brought much disgrace to the Central American people and that is to blame for the current holocaust in Iran and for much of the terror in many African and Asian regions.

The United States is perfectly justified in wanting to impose a democratic way of life on Central America, but this could lead to a worse situation if the United States does not consider the fact that democracy cannot exist and advance if it is not based on a true de jure system. It should not be forgotten that it is not enough to promote certain actions or behavior in a country without considering the consequences of such actions. This is what happened in Nicaragua and this is what will happen here if we agree to have the communists participate in our political process.

[Part 2 entitled "If We Furnish the Victims, Let Us Be Helped With Weapons"]

If "human rights" are to be invoked in an effort to force our judicial branch to break its principles and regulations -- something that is unimaginable in the United States, as the Hinckly case makes obvious -- then institutionality would be destroyed, thus setting the stage for eventual destruction of the judicial system. Furthermore, if El Salvador is abandoned for what is only a secondary tragedy in the context of what we have endured in the past 3 years, our people will be terribly tormented, and this crime will go unpunished, as has happened in Nicaragua.

It should not be forgotten that El Salvador is at war and struggling to survive, that it is the victim of foreign aggression resulting from the power vacuum created when Mr "Jimmy" Carter delivered Nicaragua to "Sandinism." It should always be remembered that the horror we are enduring results from the Soviet aim to strategically surround the United States. We are fighting a battle in communism's war against North America.

The Salvadoran case should never be viewed apart from the Central American situation and from the strategic and political moves taking place in the Caribbean. A "negotiated solution" would allow terrorism to increase its attacks on other Central American countries, thus inflicting a deathblow to the democracy that after so much effort has emerged in the land of Lempira [Honduras] and badly weakening the Guatemalan Government. It must be stressed that this mistaken approach suits the purposes of leftist propaganda against El Salvador and has led to the reformist system causing our bankruptcy and turning us into beggars appealing to Washington.

FMLN ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF VEHICLE SABOTAGE

PA040455 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The FMLN General Command hereby orders that as of 2400 on 2 November, all militia and revolutionary army units are to resume sabotage activities against all private, state and commercial vehicles found on any of the country's highways, which the enemy is using to transport its troops.

The revolutionary army will make every effort to prevent the enemy from using the country's highways to conduct military movements. We therefore request all citizens refrain from using the country's highways for the duration of our successful national "Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979-80" military campaign.

FMLN REPORTS 'NEW VICTORY' IN SUCHITOTO

PA041513 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The FMLN has achieved another big military victory close to the capital city. We have defeated the dictatorship in Suchitoto, where more weapons were recovered and new prisoners of war were taken. Our companeros from the Modesto Ramirez central front, Suchitoto sector, have sent us this report:

On 3 November, beginning at 0000, FMLN forces attacked the enemy positions in the city of Suchitoto with rifles and artillery fire. FMLN forces also attacked enemy positions on the Suchitoto-San Martin road in Cuscatlan Department. The attacks continued throughout the early morning hours. By 0700 the FMLN forces had taken over the de la Cruz neighborhood in that city.

At approximately 0645 a push-pull [last phrase in English] aircraft appeared, dropping several rocket bombs on the city. However, the plane had to withdraw rapidly when [words indistinct] the city of Suchitoto is guarded by approximately one company from the 1st Infantry Brigade, as well as members of the National Guard, the Treasury Police and the navy.

This was the first report Radio Venceremos received from Suchitoto, where our forces achieved a new victory. Now we are going to contact our companeros in the vicinity of Suchitoto so they can tell us about the weapons recovered, the prisoners of war taken, and other details of this operation [words indistinct].

[Begin relay] [Words indistinct] Modesto Ramirez central front, Guazapa Hill sector. Today, 3 November, FMLN units under the command of Commander (Ramon Suarez) carried out the Companero (Morris) vanguard fighter operation. Our forces wiped out an enemy position in El Aceituno, at km 41 on the Suchitoto-San Martin road.

The operation began at 0000 hours and we took the positions over at 0635. We captured five prisoners of war. Despite the medical assistance he received, one prisoner had to be transferred because he was seriously wounded.

The enemy lost 3 men; 10 enemy soldiers were wounded. This information was provided by the prisoners of war. Among the dead is Cadet (Armando Gonzalez Carrillo), who was the chief of this enemy post. The enemy force is part of the 1st infantry Brigade, San Carlos Garrison, (?located) in Cojutepeque Department [as heard].

The following materiel was recovered: 1 M-60 machinegun with 2 belts, 8 M-16 rifles with 45 clips and 1,600 5.66 [as heard] cartridges, 5 complete uniforms, 4 harnesses, 4 belts and 5 pairs of boots. Among the captured personnel are: [words indistinct] to final victory, revolution or death. We will win. [Signed] Commander (Ramon Suarez), Commander Joel Sanchez Bonilla. Did you read me? Over. [end relay]

Yes, perfectly, companeros of Guazapa. We received your report on a new FMLN victory in the city of Suchitoto where, as we all heard, our forces have taken five prisoners of war and recovered more weapons that will never again be aimed at the people because they are now in the people's hands.

Including the 5 soldiers captured in Suchitoto, the FMLN has now captured 124 army personnel in the nationwide military campaign begun on 10 October. Most of them have already been turned over to the International Red Cross. We will continue to release them according to the principles upheld by our popular vanguard.

This has been a report from Guazapa on another victory.

GUATEMALA

EXISTING PARTIES NOT RECOGNIZED UNDER NEW LAW

PA041730 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Antonio Serrano Elias, Guatemalan State Council president, today said the new party and political organizations law that will be enacted soon "will not recognize currently existing political parties." This law will become effective on 23 March 1983 and will include the regulations for organizing the committees for the formation and registration of parties.

He added that political institutions whose activities have been suspended by the government's fundamental statute won't have any problems "because they already have a basis for their operation and it will therefore, be easy for the parties to register."

Serrano Elias pointed out that the parties' consolidation will be achieved at the polls. Finally, he noted that to be included on the electoral registry, the parties will not need the signature of thousands of citizens, only "a reasonable amount."

COMMENTARY ON CANCELLATION OF VOLIO VISIT

PA040443 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Commentary: "An Embarrassing and Unwanted Visit by Costa Rican Foreign Minister"]

[Text] The visit by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, whose arrival in our country was scheduled for 3 November, has been cancelled through the traditional protocol channels. According to reports, Volio cannot come here because he has to accompany President Luis Alberto Monge at his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

At the same time, it was announced that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola also had other matters to take care of, which would have interfered with his meeting with Foreign Minister Volio.

However, there is more than meets the eye behind all this. Foreign Minister Volio's visit would have been embarrassing, to say the least, after our government was slighted by its exclusion from the so-called Democratic Forum held in San Jose, Costa Rica, to which the democratic Governments of Honduras and El Salvador were invited.

The truth is that we can consider it an honor to have been excluded, because the San Jose meeting took place under conditions that left much to be desired and because it was carried out on Uncle Sam's orders. Nevertheless, it was a very blunt insult to Guatemala when it was decided by the hosts that the Guatemalan regime did not have the right to sit next to its democratic colleagues. It would have been very embarrassing for Foreign Minister Volio to try to explain this, the other tense economic and political situations that exist between the two countries aside.

The Costa Ricans have great virtues, but they are also somewhat conceited; it seems they are now trying to render Costa Rica the factotum for Central America. Given all this, Volio's excuse is quite understandable.

HONDURAS

CGT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT, OTHER SECTORS

PA040424 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 2 Nov 82 p 28

[Excerpts] Directors of the General Workers Federation, CGT, held a news conference in San Pedro Sula in which they disclosed the resolutions and other contents of a manifesto approved at the 3-day CGT congress that was held at the workers facility in Puerto Cortes belonging to the Sitraterco [Workers Union of the Tela Railroad Company]

The CGT states that "the government has not been able to put the country on the road to democracy, freedom, development and social justice. It has maintained an oligarchic system in which a minority derives benefits from political, economic, social and cultural power, while the large majority of the population endures the consequences of neglect, persecution and denial of fundamental rights and freedoms."

The CGT states that various sectors of the population have denounced the situation "in which the workers are paying the highest prices under conditions of an increasing cost of living, low wages and unemployment."

The CGT says that Honduras continues to strangle itself with increasing foreign debt, the balance of payments deficit, the loss of capital and of benefits that are taken away by the transnationals and the closure of job opportunities, which have created a state of uncertainty and frustration among the people."

The political forces, parties, churches, armed forces, professional organizations and others have not assumed the obligation of pointing all of this out to the government and of demanding that it implement policies that will strengthen democracy and peace in Honduras and in the region, the CGT says.

The CGT accused the workers and peasants "of not achieving, assuming, interpreting, representing and promoting their own interests, because some of their organizations support the government's policy, which will only maintain the status quo, while others respond only to the interests of the imperialist bloc."

The CGT urges the armed forces to guarantee the process of democratization and peace in the region by respecting the rights and freedoms of the workers and their organizations. It also demands that the country's authorities make better use of the sovereign mandate that the people have given them.

In its document, the CGT asks the churches "to accept the pastoral letter issued by our episcopate, which has assumed the role of spokesman for the people; " it suggests that the media "assume their true role, which is to report on the needs and demands of the people;" it urges students and professionals "to assume responsibility in the struggle for a new democratic, free and sovereign society;" and it demands that rural and urban sectors "try to renew conditions that would enable them to cooperate in building a new society."

STATION SPECULATES ON DEFENSE MINISTRY CHANGES

PA041419 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Nov 82

[(Napoleon Mallarena) report]

[Text] Caracas -- Col Hubert Boden Caceres, former military intelligence chief and former commander of the 1st and 11th Infantry Battalions, was in Tegucigalpa last week after having been summoned by the military high command.

Boden was sent abroad in April and it was said that he supported Torres Arias' statements against the armed forces commander, but this is not true. Boden has asked the high command to keep him in his present post until June of next year so his children can complete the school year.

Boden has been tapped for a new assignment as part of the armed forces reorganization by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. We don't know what post Colonel Boden has been offered but there is every indication that it is the Defense Ministry, which will play a very important role in the reorganization of the Honduran Armed Forces. The military will now have three infantry brigades as well as a mechanized brigade.

Colonel Boden will return to the country in June 1983 to begin his new assignment.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA DECREES MILITARY EMERGENCY ZONE ON BORDER

PA042325 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2148 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 4 November in Managua]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua [JGRN], whereas:

The people know of the presence in Honduran territory of thousands of Somozist guardsmen who fled to that country after the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution;

Those criminals have received the support of important sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces at the bidding of the U.S. Government to attack, to destabilize and to terrorize with the intention of destroying the revolutionary victory obtained by the Nicaraguan people;

In accordance with this policy they have established permanent camps of Somozist guardsmen along the border with Nicaragua, which are located in Guasaule, Caguasca, El Espino, San Antonio de Flores, Las Tunas, Trojes, Arenales, El Tablazo and Mocoron, among other places;

In recent months these criminals have received modern weapons, explosives, communications equipment, supplies and other items in a way that is more obvious each day;

Not a day passes without brutal attacks, among which we can mention those carried out against the populations of San Francisco del Norte and Jalapa and against agrarian workers and production centers;

To those acts we must add the joint military maneuvers that U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces have been carrying out along the border with Nicaragua, giving substantial support to the aggressive actions of the Somozist guardsmen -- all this following plans outlined beforehand and approved by the U.S. Government;

In view of the aforementioned situation and according to Article 28 of the State Council's General Statute, in its final part, the special regulation on the state of emergency, it is appropriate to take the necessary measures to maintain order, the people's security and territorial integrity in the border zone and to guarantee the country's defense.

Therefore, in exercise of its power, the JGRN decrees:

Article 1. The following areas are declared a military emergency zone for the duration of the current state of emergency:

In Chinandega Department, the municipalities of Somotillo, Santo Tomas del Norte, Cinco Pinos, San Pedro del Norte and San Francisco del Norte. In Madriz Department, the municipalities of San Jose de Cusmapa, Las Sabanas, San Lucas and Somoto. In Nueva Segovia Department, the municipalities of Santa Maria, Macuelizo, Dipilto, Mosonte, San Fernando, Jalapa, Murra and Wiwili. In Jinotega Department, the municipality of Jinotega. In Zelaya Department, the municipalities of Waspam, Cabo Gracias a Dios, Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka, Bonanza and Siuna.

Article 2. In the military emergency zone mentioned in Article 1, the military authorities, by the power granted to them by the JGRN and as a necessary measure to meet the emergency, can issue all orders, regulations and decisions they deem necessary to maintain order and security in the zone and to guarantee the nation's defense. When these orders, regulations and decisions have to do with the transit or circulation of citizens in the militarized zone, the people should be well informed so they can abide by them.

Article 3. The state of national emergency is extended until 30 May 1983, with the same terms decreed in Article 1 of Decree 1082 of 26 July 1982.

Article 4. The present decree goes into effect at the moment of its publication by any means of mass communication, and not necessarily in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 4 November 1982, year of unity against aggression

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

SECURITY OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA042210 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2228 GMT 3 Nov 82

[News conference by Commander Lenin Cerna, official in charge of state security at the Interior Ministry, and Julio Ramos Arguello, chief of military intelligence, held at the Interior Ministry -- live]

[Excerpts] [Lenin Cerna] Good afternoon. We have called this news conference to give information on a series of events that have occurred in the past few months, weeks and days -- events that threaten our country's security. We are currently facing an unbridled escalation of imperialism's aggressive plans to liquidate our revolution and an undeclared war against the Republic of Nicaragua that has escalated in the last few months. It has the support and direct advice of the U.S. Government and the complicity of the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government and Army, as well as the proven participation of Argentine military personnel.

Since May 1982, Nicaraguan security and defense forces have had to face an obvious change in the manner and methods used by the enemy, who uses the counterrevolutionary organizations called the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the (?UDN) [Nicaraguan Democratic Union] and the (?FARN) [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua], as well as the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS. These counterrevolutionary movements, which our revolution has already denounced on several occasions, are headed, as you are well aware, by Somozist guards, by Robelo's group and by that traitor Eden Pastora.

These bands, which have been transformed into conventional military units, have been trained in Honduras or Miami by U.S., Argentine and Honduran military personnel, as well as by Cuban worms who have been systematically infiltrated into our territory.

Honduran regular army units deployed along the border have helped these bands enter and leave our territory. We are saying that these gangs, which have been transformed into larger detachments, go in and out of Nicaragua with the connivance of the Honduran forces stationed along the border. They even work together. The mission of those detachments is to conduct systematic attacks on our country's border posts, as well as to penetrate and patrol, as they say, to attack defenseless town and harass small military units. Their mission also includes attacking settlements in the interior of our country, infiltrating commando groups to perform sabotage and murdering technicians, professionals, members of the Sandinist defense committees and teachers. They even try to murder our revolutionary leaders.

The way they operate inside our borders has also changed. They now coordinate their actions from a central command, with delineated areas of operation, staging intensive terrorist activity, primarily in the border region, with the intention of extending it. through the rest of the country. They have stepped up their attacks against populated areas, murdering militiamen, Sandinist Defense Committee members, technicians and professionals. They try to destroy all the plans and projects of our revolution in the border areas. Between July and October of this year, activities carried out by these counterrevolutionary military units have had the following characteristics and consequences: 37 attacks on border posts, 5 ambushes, 4 acts of sabotage, 3 attacks on our patrols, 8 infiltrations, 19 forays. They have killed 37 and wounded 38 of our companeros. They have kidnapped 47 of our companeros. We have captured 180 and killed 144 counterrevolutionaries engaged in these activities from August to October.

During that period our forces destroyed several counterrevolutionary camps, which we will show you here. One of these camps is known as Dakura Uno, which you will recall we had previously revealed. That was the one they called Seven Benk One, and which was located in Zelaya Norte.

When we dismantled these camps, our forces found evidence to show how they were being supplied. In thosemountain areas, it is interesting to note -- and not only interesting; this is proof -- we found U.S. field rations. There is no doubt as to who sent them or how they got to those areas. [announcer breaks in to say that Cerna is showing photographs]

In this area of Zelaya Norte the counterrevolutionaries carry out activities aimed at influencing the Miskito inhabitants, mainly through their religious beliefs. To this end they set aside some of their buildings for worship. This, as you can see, is a cell. If you go back to newspaper clippings of the Vietnam war, you will see that this was used by the Americans in the mountains to hold prisoners, whom they later murdered. One of the characteristics of the dismantled camps is that they have these cells crudely made from tree trunks to keep prisoners.

Here we have the latest operation, in which the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], State Security forces and militias clashed with the strongest of the detachments infiltrated in the Jinotega area called Wina.

The command post and the officers were in Wina. As I said before, Wina lies between the Hamaca and Bocay, near the Coco River. This area is in rough terrain and not easily accessible for our forces. There are not even maps of the area. The counterrevolutionaries, however, are able to get there because of the help given to them in Honduran territory on the other side of the border.

According to reports on hand at the State Security Office, the Wina camp was one of the strongest bases the counterrevolutionaries managed to get into or build.

As I said, it was a few kilometers from the Coco River, deep in the mountains. The counterrevolutionaries had transferred peasant communities from Las Torres, El Diamante, and other places, which I will show you later on the map, to serve as a labor force for the construction of their buildings and for other maintenance tasks in the camp. They also had an obstacle course at this camp, as you can see here, on which they carried out their military training. They use bases like this, and like those at Walpa Siksa, Seven Benk, and Dakura, to make deeper incursions, like the one in which they blew up the trucks at Iyas.

We must point out that this increase in activity is not a normal phase of their operations; it is part of an overall plan to be implemented. We would also like to point out our forces' efforts to neutralize those activities. As we said, we believe that this whole area of Zelaya Norte, particularly this sector at the confluence of the Bocay and Hamaca Rivers, for which there are not even maps, is where they built their camp. From the Wina camp they used to go down to Casca to carry out their attacks. Another detachment that was also hit by our forces used to come down through the Waspuk River from Honduras to the (?Mitawa) area.

In this area we find the camps of Walpa Siksa, and here are the three main camps of the Wina base, which used to get supplies and reinforcements from the Trojes area in Honduras.

The advisory services of the United States and the Argentines were notable. Our forces were also able to learn that in operations along the border the North Americans, as well as the Hondurans, transferred weapons to these detachments. They also supplied weapons to counterrevolutionary forces in Zelaya Norte. We have brought samples of weapons we have confiscated. As you can see, the arms are no longer [words indistinct] we are now finding these types of weapons. These weapons were confiscated from a commander of a counterrevolutionary detachment. Here is an M-79 grenade launcher, which we have already reported are being used by the counterrevolutionaries. They attack with mortars and M-79 grenade launchers. [Words indistinct] they also have rocket launchers and antitank [words indistinct] are used by the U.S. Army.

We also have confirmed reports that these operations to arm the counterrevolutionaries coincided with, or were discovered at the same time as, the well-known joint maneuvers conducted 2 months ago, in August and September, by the Honduran and U.S. Armies. Since then -- and we have reports to prove this -- things have changed and the counterrevolutionaries have better weapons which have begun to emerge. As you can see, this Fal rifle was of regular Honduran Army issue. Now, thanks to these events, it has been replaced by the M-16 rifle.

In mid-September the bases in Honduras were moved closer to our border, 3 to 5 km from our border, particularly in the departments of Choluteca and El Paraiso. This allowed the enemy to plan and carry out more efficient operations deeper into our territory.

We also want to point out that, as we said before, these counterrevolutionary actions were supported by Honduran Army forces stationed in the area. The Honduran Army reinforced its borders not to prevent counterrevolutionary activities but to hinder and to attack revolutionary forces fighting against those forces.

The restructuring of the counterrevolutionary bands into conventional military units and their command structure show that there is a central command. There is a general staff among the counterrevolutionaries. There is a team of advisers that directs actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. This has allowed them to intensify their attacks in the last few months.

Deployments from counterrevolutionary camps and bases -- which Commander Ramos will detail later on -- toward the border coincided with deployments by two Honduran Army infantry battalions [as heard] to El Espino and La Palma.

These towns are in Choluteca Department. The armored battalion, and the armed forces logistics support center were sent toward Ojos de Agua in El Paraiso Department. These two strong battalions have been deployed along the border so that together with the forces from the camps they can help the counterrevolution. As you can see [words indistinct] went to Choluteca, El Espino and La Palma. The armored battalion and the Honduran Army logistics support center were sent toward Ojos de Agua in Paraiso Department, also deploying their troops along the border.

This deployment, this troop movmeent, and these counterrevolutionary actions in recent days and weeks coincide with the meetings held in Tegucigalpa between Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and U.S. Ambassador Negroponte, with the participation of several officials from the CIA center in Honduras, in which there was even a discussion of advancing the invasion to November or December.

We are not referring just to actions by a counterrevolutionary band or detachment; we are hereby denouncing a series of actions by counterrevolutionary bands, operating from counterrevolutionary camps, who joined together with U.S. officials in Honduras and some Honduran political sectors to promote an invasion of our country.

Reports in our possession, backed by statements from a prisoner-- whom we will present here -- and from two militia companeros who were kidnapped and taken as hostages to Honduras and who managed to escape, who that in its aggressive escalation the enemy has armed between 3,000 and 5,000 guardsmen, stationed along the border in the bases we have mentioned, and that currently, besides those guards, they are arming counterrevolutionary Miskitos headed by Fagoth [Steadman Fagoth Muller, leader of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity Movement].

The enemy is also planning to launch more important actions soon with the aim of, as we have said before, occupying part of our territory in Zelaya or in areas where they have the most support. In line with those plans the enemy, along with the guards -- who are in our territory only because of the revolution's generosity -- has tried to create terrorist forces to blow up high tension towers and power plants and commit murders. These murders [words indistinct]. Their aim is to increase military action and provoke confrontations with the Honduran Army. They will be supported, as Commander Ramos will show you, by the maneuvers that the U.S. and Honduran armies will hold there, which have been described by newsmen as the biggest ever held in Central America -- the famous Hawk View maneuvers.

In the past few days state security authorities have conducted an operation in the interior of the country and have been able to identify and capture several dozen individuals who were going to blow up some power stations in the western part of the country. Explosives were found in this area, including a reported 18 cases of dynamite.

[Julio Ramos] Basically, I will refer to some information that the security and defense bodies have obtained in recent months, (?particularly) in the last few weeks. It is basically information obtained in Honduras in connection with the counterrevolutionary camps or bases located on Honduran territory, their plans, their relationship with Honduran Military officers the Honduran Army's (?activities) and other information about the U.S.-Honduran relationship.

As Commander Cerna explained earlier, many border activities, and even the attempts by bands or military detachments to battle on Nicaraguan territory, originate on the other side of the border, on Honduran territory.

I would like to explain to you the counterrevolution's current structure in Honduras. Their counterrevolutionary camps or bases are located in two major areas in Honduras. One is to the south, which would correspond to our western area. The other is in the Atlantic area. These two sectors have different compositions, but they fall under a single command.

We will list some of the camps in western Honduras. First, we have counterrevolutionary base No 5, which is also known as Operational Base Sagitarius. This base or camp was in (Minas de Cacamuya) until September. One of the prisoners mentioned it. [words indistinct] a place 4 km away from the Nicaraguan border. It was transferred in September to a farm owned by Honduran Nationalist Deputy (Ramon Zuniga). The farm is 2 or 3 km away from the Honduran town of (Diusupo), which is also near (Minas de Cacamuya), the previous site. The current location of this counterrevolutionary base is approximately 6 km away from the Nicaraguan border. This counterrevolutionary camp had been operating in its previous location since 1981. The current chief of this camp is former Somozist Guard Lt (Alcides Espinoza), who is also known as Fifi, Raul or 25 [as heard].

The operations of this camp are coordinated with the other counterrevolutionary bases that we will mention. These are counterrevolutionary bases Nos 6 and 15. The elements that comprise this counterrevolutionary base participated in the massacre of the civilian population in San Francisco del Norte in July 1982. The Nicaraguan people already know about this. On several occasions, while still located in Cacamuya, the camp was visited by Honduran military officers. The most important among them was Col Danilo Ferrara, commander of the 11th Batallion, and Maj Marco Antonio Matute, chief of the Honduran Public Security Forces in Choluteca.

Then we have counterrevolutionary base No 6, which is also known as Operational Base Zebra. It is about 15 km west of the other base, near (Cerro Baldoquin). The base is currently in El Jicaro, on the side of the road that leads to Concepcion de Maria, a small Honduran town, and is about 5 km away from the Nicaraguan border.

Until late September, when it also was transferred, it was on a piece of land owned by Honduran citizen (Esteban Bethancour), in the area of San Judas, also in Honduras, near the border. Counterrevolutionary base No 6 began operating in 1982. Its chief is former Somozist Guard Lt (Armando Lopez), who is also known as Policeman (Lopez) and 26. The second in command is an Argentine identified as B2.

The base has some 250 counterrevolutionary elements. This camp also maintains a relationship with Honduran military officers.

Counterrevolutionary base No 15 is also known as Operational Base (Agateita). It is farther to the north. You can see it here on the map. It is in a place knwon as El Horno village, near the small town of San Antonio de Flores. It has a small landing pad for helicopters.

Some of its chiefs are known as El Aguila, Samuel, Campanita and 23. This camp presently has about 200 counterrevolutionaries. The chief of this camp is a former Somozist guard who held the rank of captain. His last name is (Espinales), and he is known as Captain (Espinales).

There are other camps located in what we call the Segovia zone, on the Honduran side. There is Camp (La Loza), or Operational Base No 8. It is on the property of National Party of Honduras Deputy (Osvaldo Laidez), who obviously collaborates with these elements. The head of this camp [words indistinct] is counterrevolutionary (Benito Bravo), former member of the basic infantry training school known as the EEBI.

There is also camp or counterrevolutionary base No 2, known as (Pino). It is located on this point that you can see here on the map, near the town of Teotecacinte. There are about 200 counterrevolutionaries there. Their number is currently increasing because more men are being sent to these camps. These men are under the command of former Somozist Guard Sgt (Pedro Ortiz).

Then there is counterrevolutionary base No 1, or Operational Base (Ariel). It is in the Segovia zone, on Honduran territory. The base is in Arenales village, which is farther ahead [as heard] from the town of Las Trojes. It has over 350 counterrevolutionary elements. Its present chief is former Somozist Capt (Roger Sandino), alias (Richard).

There is also counterrevolutionary base No 4, in Las Trojes, in the place known as La Laguna. Las Trojes is a small Honduran town about 8 or 10 km from our border. On this site, in a place known as La Laguna, they have a base. Its present chief is counterrevolutionary (Jose Chavarria), alias (Sigfrido). The second in command at this camp is a U.S. citizen who uses the pseudonym Daniel. He is also known as Danielito.

T hen there is counterrevolutionary base No 7, which is around El Jicarito, on the road to Danli. It is located at this point. It has only a few counterrevolutionaries, a little over 100 of them. It has no major characteristics to point out.

All these counterrevolutionary camps are arming. As we said earlier, this activity has been most noticeable in two of the camps since October. Heavy weapons have been involved -- .50 caliber machineguns and mortars.

At present there is discussion of, or formulation of operational plans to make all of these camps concentration points with the ability to strike at particular points in Nicaraguan territory. Plans are being made based on the operational capacity of all the camps, as a function of certain unique points [puntos unicos]. The purpose would be to establish beachheads. This is the current stage in the plans of these camps.

The other counterrevolutionary camps located in Honduras are located in the Mosquitia area in Honduras, on the Atlantic side. Among these we have (Surunlaya), a mere 10 km away from the Nicaraguan border, in a northeasterly direction from Waspam. It is a major logistical supply center. Then there is the Auca counterrevolutionary camp, about 27 km northwest from Waspam and about 12 to 14 km from our border. There are about 700 counterrevolutionaries there. There is also Rus Rus Camp, until a few weeks ago the most important camp in the area. It is about 12 km from the Nicaraguan border, and a good road connects it with Puerto Lempira, Mocoron and the principal towns in the area. There are other camps, such as (Tatanlaya), near Auca, (Tuwila) and Guarunta, a bit farther away. An interesting fact is that Guarunta camp, which is farther away, near the current headquarters of the 5th Infantry Battalion, is the principal training camp for all the counterrevolutionary camps located in this zone. They send counterrevolutionary personnel to train in Guarunta. It is significant that this camp is closest, almost next door, to Honduras' 5th Infantry Battalion.

In addition to their rash arms buildup of the last few days, they have also been planning to establish a counterrevolutionary beachhead in Nicaraguan territory.

Also worth mentioning is the fact that these camps have relatively important collaborators, some of them Nicaraguan, others Honduran.

We can also mention some of the safehouses or meeting places used. Some of these are particularly important to them. In Choluteca, their principal house -- until tomorrow, I suppose -- is the house 1 and 1/2 blocks from the Rex Theater. It is a two-story house, used as a safehouse by the counterrevolutionary elements in Choluteca.

Another house is in San Marcos de Colon, on the road to Choluteca. It is located on the Pan-American Highway, on the right. The address, as given by the locals, is 2 blocks from the (Pedro Bustillo) shrimp house. It is a small white house without windows.

These camps and their counterrevolutionary activities in the interior are directed by the counterrevolution's general staff abroad, which at present consists of the following persons: former Somozist Guardsman Henriquez Bermudez, alias 380, chief of the counterrevolutionary general staff; former Somozist Guardsman -- I believe this one was a lieutenant -- Ricardo Laos, alias Ruperto, who is in charge of intelligence, or G-2; former Guardsmen Emilio Echaverri, alias Fierro, in charge of G-1, or personnel; Edgar Hernandez, alias Abel, in charge of G-3, or operations; and Francisco Rivera, alias El Gato.

The house where this general staff operated, its principal center of activities, where it planned its counterrevolutionary activities, was in Tegucigalpa. Until recently, their principal meeting place was in the Florencia neighborhood, on the second street, the first house on the left, where there is a sign on the garage door stating that it is a company of agronomists. Those interested can dial the house's phone number, which is 32-7803.

An Argentine who identifies himself as Col (Santiago Villegas) is directly associated -- and this is very interesting -- with this Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary general staff, particularly with Bermudez, who heads it. We have abundant information on this gentleman, who looks every inch an Argentine.

The current members of the general staff receive a salary -- or rather they have ordered for themselves a salary -- of $1,500 per month plus travel allowances. The camp chiefs are receiving about $950 plus travel allowances. This obviously shows that there is some important source of financing that keeps this costly organization alive.

The general staff's house has been moved from the Florencia neighborhood. At present they have moved to Loca del Picacho, in the capital. You have to go up a slope, where there is a manor owned by the (Villeda Morales) family. The new safehouse of the counterrevolutionary general staff is very near the U.S. Embassy, in a three-story building. The general staff also has a three-member counterrevolutionary political committee, which is still in La Florencia neighborhood.

Another characteristic of the counterrevolution is the increased combat training of its ranks, with the opening of two training schools, one of them operating in Danli under the leadership of former Somozist National Guard Capt (Alcibiades Espinales), whom we have already mentioned as the chief of one of the counterrevolutionary bases. Late last September a group of counterrvolutionaries completed its training course, which had lasted a little over 2 months, and a party was given in their honor.

The other training school -- and this is worthy of attention -- is mainly designed for training in the use of artillery and mortars. It is located at the Salamar military barracks, which is under the Honduran 11th Infantry Battalion, on the Pan-American Highway north of Choluteca. This shows the intimate relationship between Honduran Military forces and counterrevolutionary elements.

Capt (Alexander Hernandez), who holds a ranking post in the public security corps, is in charge of the organization's civilian affairs in Honduras. He is an assistant and trusted officer of Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and serves as liaison between General Alvarez Martinez and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements in Honduras. We have known for some time about his close relationship with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary activities abroad. He was the person who supplied counterrevolutionary William Baltodano -- who was going to blow up the refinery and carry out other sabotage activities -- with a passport and other documents to facilitate his freedom of movement.

Summarizing, we can say that there is an increasing process of militarization of the counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras, and there are plans to continue preparations for counterrevolutionary attacks against Nicaraguan territory, while there is growing evidence of close links between Honduran Army sectors -- we have already mentioned some military officers -- and the counterrevolution. We have also confirmed that Argentine Military elements have been present for quite some time, serving as advisers to the Honduran troops, but mainly to the counterrevolutionary groups.

At the same time, we have been observing a military buildup by the Honduran Armed Forces, a military buildup that has aroused our concern as to that army's development plans. In late 1981, Honduras began to increase its military arsenal and improve its combat training and techniques. In 1982, this process picked up speed. An example of this -- and we must keep this in mind, since we are accused of being engaged in an arms buildup -- is the creation of the 9th Battalion in Comayagua. This battalion, which has not been given much publicity, was created although the 5th Battalion already existed in the same area. When the 5th Battalion was transferred to the Atlantic coast of Honduras, a new battalion was created with little publicity. This was the 9th Battalion in Comayagua.

Further evidence of this military buildup is the military reorganization in the Atlantic area, mainly consisting of the transfer of the 5th Battalion to its new base at Mocoron, with modernized equipment and new military techniques; the transfer of the 2d Tactical Battalion, which was recently converted into an airborne battalion, to an area a little north of Tegucigalpa -- later, we will expand on these airborne forces -- and the conversion of the 3d Battalion, which was formerly a regular infantry battalion, into a special forces battalion.

In addition, there have been increased arms purchases in the past weeks. To mention a few, as it would be a long process to list their purchases for the entire year, Honduras has just received four A-47 Dragonfly planes and a (UH1H) helicopter. It is interesting to note that General Alvarez Martinez and Col Walter Lopez Reyes, deputy chief of the air force, continue persistently to negotiate with the United States for the prompt shipment of 12 U.S.-made F-5 Tiger II fighter-bombers.

With all these new weapons, it is logical to think that there has also been an increase of special training groups and military advisers. In fact, we have specific information on an increase of U.S. military advisers, as the Honduran Army was not capable of acquiring expertise on its own regarding the new technology and materiel that it had acquired.

Thus, we now know that, in addition to assistance from organizations directed by the CIA, the United States is also encouraging the links between the counterrevolutionaries and the army through U.S. military advisers. The U.S. personnel have given advice in the areas of intelligence, operations, communications and radar equipment, all of which has served to improve the combat readiness of the Honduran Armed Forces. In training these forces the U.S. military advisers follow the primary U.S. military doctrine, namely, to be on the offensive. Therefore, the top and middle military cadres of the Honduran Army have been influenced by the military doctrine of offense taught by the U.S. advisers.

The command and staff courses recently established in Honduras -- thanks also to the support of the northern neighbors -- as well as joint operations courses have improved and strengthened the army. In addition to the advice and new technology received, the Honduran Army has been reviewing its own experiences and learning from them. This year, it has carried out some highly significant maneuvers, such as the combined deployment maneuver in July, which, as you know, included a large number of aircraft, mainly C-130 planes and UHL helicopters. The maneuver's objective was to transfer the 5th Battalion to Puerto Lempira.

It is interesting to note that prior to and during the maneuvers, U.S. C-130 planes carried out no less than 60 flights into Honduran territory from the Canal Zone or from U.S. continental territory. According to our estimates, at least 40,000 tons of military cargo could have been transferred in these flights. This maneuver served simultaneously as a cover for testing their ability to transport a battalion. It also began another operation, also in July, known as Operation (Cra-Cra), which was related to the transfer of arms to Puerto Lempira by air, and also by sea, from Puerto Cortes, on a U.S. vessel.

It is interesting to note that part of these arms were given to the 5th Battalion. Our sources, however, revealed that a portion -- we are talking about hundreds of tons -- did not exactly go to Honduran military personnel. Thus began an accelerated process of arms distribution and combat training of personnel in camps on the Atlantic coast.

After that there was a civil action operation, also in July, with the participation of U.S. pilots, trasporting cargo from San Pedro Sula to Puerto Lempira under the guise of granting relief. This was part of Operation (Cra-Cra).

All these maneuvers and exercises have been or will be preparatory to the one to be carried out early in December, approximately from 5 or 6 December to 10 December, in the Gracias a Dios area, in Honduran territory. This maneuver is known as Hawk View '82, and has been in preparation since the middle of the year. No less than 120 U.S. military advisers have arrived for this maneuver. It is interesting to note that the existence of this maneuver was denied by the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, personally by Ambassador Negroponte and spokesmen of the U.S. military group. Two or 3 days later, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for foreign policy, on 28 October visited Honduras and finally had to admit the reality of this maneuver before the international press.

There is no doubt that plans exist for these maneuvers, in view of the number of flights currently conducted, the U.S. military advisers, the arrival of military supplies and technical equipment, the repairs to the Comayagua airbase -- for which a loan was granted and which, by the way, are pretty well advanced -- and the plans for the construction in the near future of two military naval bases, specifically in Caratasca and Puerto Castilla, in addition to two or three other naval bases already in operation.

We put all these facts together. It has been said that at least four infantry battalions of the Honduran Army plus an artillery battalion will be mobilized. All of this has been publicly admitted. Our sources, however, have informed us that the forces involved will not be limited to just that amount. We can categorically affirm that the Hawk View '82 exercise in December will be the largest maneuver ever conducted in the history of the Honduran Armed Forces and the largest ever held in Central America, and it will held with nuclear forces.

We have compared this maneuver with those recorded in the Condeca [Central American Defense Council] files on maneuvers conducted in the 60's and 70's, which included the joint forces of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and none of those maneuvers -- Eagles 5 and 6, for instance -- was as large as this one.

A smaller operation is currently underway involving the U.S. Coast Guard vessel "Salvia" and a Honduran boat named "Yohoa." This is in preparation for Hawk View '82. Concerning this operation in our neighboring nation to the north, its coordination differs greatly from 1981, when another Hawk View operation was conducted in Honduran territory. On this occasion, there are preparations underway including the participation of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command on continental territory.

Contacts and training requests have been made with the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. This division is connected to the air force logistic center on U.S. territory. We say this because last year the Hawk View maneuver was directed through the Southern Command, with headquarters in Panama, a command of not (?too great a strategic importance). Now there is a direct, specific involvement by the air force and army general staffs in the realization of this operation.

Another element that attracts attention -- together with those we have already mentioned -- is the fact that the preparations for the December exercises involve the same locations where other maneuvers have been held. This is the fourth or fifth maneuver by U.S. and Honduran forces in the Atlantic sector of Honduras, well known for having large concentrations of counterrevolutionaries. There are no less than 3,000 of them in the five or six camps we have already mentioned.

This also coincides with the beginning, as we will categorically confirm, of a massive arming process in these camps. We have already denounced similar operations, but none involving such a force as that we are now witnessing. This creates an interesting situation in an area particularly known to be much like the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

Before ending this news conference, I would like to give a few more figures -- about which I would like to question the U.S. Army -- on the air violations against our territory, about which Commander Cerna commented earlier. There have been a total of 50 air violations from Honduran territory -- 18 in July, 11 in August, 12 in September and 9 in October. Some of those violations were carried out by U.S. planes, and we confirm this categorically. These planes were of the C-12 type, which are used for exploration and reconnaissance missions, and carried photography equipment. These planes that have violated our air space repeatedly have been based in the Republic of Honduras, specifically at their two main airports. One of the planes is a Beachcraft C-12 with army registration No 22943, which left Honduran territory to violate Nicaraguan air space and take photos, particularly of the border area of the Atlantic sector and of the areas along the central and western part of the Nicaraguan border.

I would like to end my statement by telling you that I have tried to give a specific idea of the counterrevolutionary activities and some of the plans being prepared on Honduran territory; the links between these counterrevolutionary elements and Honduran military sectors; the Honduran military buildup, which stresses great maneuverability and improvement of its air force; the offensive doctrine promoted by U.S. military advisers; and the upcoming Hawk View maneuver, which we have stated is the largest of its kind to be carried out in Central America, and which will create a tense and difficult situation that could degenerate -- not by our choice but by that of these gentlemen -- into a major conflict.

[Lenin Cerna] In conclusion, we have made these revelations to show still another facet of the actions carried out by the enemy. We want to point out that the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces, as well as the preparations being carried out by the Honduran Army, show the escalation of the aggression that our country faces, which is characterized by a strategy of terror and silent war developed by Somozists with advice from U.S. and Argentine personnel.

We also wanted to alert our people and the world to this aggression already underway in our territory and to the efforts being made by the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution to carry out joint actions designed to destroy our economy through sabotage and to murder our people through incursions by elements coming over from Honduras. We wanted to show that day by day we are faced with the results of such a strategy, with the death of our companions in daily clashes.

We have, however, the courage instilled in us by the confidence shown by our people, by the prestige of our revolution at the international level and by our knowledge that in the hands of true sons of Sandino our revolution will forge ahead. We must show determination in the coming days and be prepared for any sacrifice to meet this escalation that originates in the dollar and through the use of Somozist guardsmen and the reactionary elements of the Honduran Government and Army, with the help of Argentine military terrorists whose lair is in Honduras and other Central American countries. That is all. Thank you.

ORTEGA PRAISES CUBAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

PA042010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to Cuban construction workers at the Rio Negro Bridge -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] I believe it is important that we meet with you here, because this is where you work. We chose to meet today because you finished your work on the bridge over the Rio Negro on 28 October. With the completion of this task, you have achieved the established goals in accordance with your internationalist spirit and you have demonstrated the Cuban people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

28 October has a very special meaning for us, because it was on that day that we replied to a criminal action, a counterrevolutionary action, supported by the current U.S. administration, against a small country, doing so with a great spirit of struggle. This country was not defeated in that criminal action because this bridge was repaired. A reply to this criminal action was immediately undertaken by the Nicaraguan construction workers and the Nicaraguan people, who rebuilt the bridge with the help and solidarity of the Cuban people -- of the Cuban Revolutionary Government and Companero Fidel Castro -- who assumed the responsibility of carrying out this task.

The Nicaraguan and Cuban people combined their efforts, and all participated in the construction of the new bridge. Today we can say that the bridge over the Rio Negro has been rebuilt as a demonstration of what the Cuban and Nicaraguan workers can do, and, above all, as a demonstration of the revolutions we are experiencing, consolidating and developing in Cuba and Nicaragua. With the construction of the bridge over the Rio Negro we have defeated both the imperialists who ordered its destruction and those who carried out this criminal action.

This also gives the peoples of the world an example of the Cuban people's internationalist spirit and feeling. This is a hard blow for those here in Nicaragua who, aware of it or not, are manipulated by imperialism and who are trying to turn our people against the Cuban revolution and against the Nicaraguan [word indistinct]. They are constantly lying and carrying out slander campaigns to sow distrust among our people.

Our people did not make a mistake and cannot make a mistake because they are learning from your example. You did not come here as the Yankee occupation troops came. They came here to murder our people, burn our homes and bomb our territory. They brought only grief, misery and tragedy. You have come here to build homes for our people -- the homes that the Somozists destroyed and the homes the Somozists never provided for their people. You have come here to build schools, hospitals, bridges. You have come here to build the schools, hospitals, homes and bridges that nature and its floods have destroyed and you have also built bridges, such as the Rio Negro bridge, that were destroyed by imperialism.

Today I want to pay homage, on behalf of our people, to the Cuban construction companeros who form the Celia Sanchez Brigade, to those companeros who have been working here in Nicaragua for the past years and months as well as to those who have just arrived in Nicaragua. We want to pay homage to them because they have demonstrated their feelings and solidarity and because they are worthy sons of Marti. They have all earned the right to be called worthy children of Cuba, Cubans, and above all, internationalists. Free fatherland. [applause]

MILITARY ZONE DECLARED; HOMEOWNERS EVICTED

PA042028 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry has notified homeowners in Jardines de Managua neighborhood, north of the installation that was formerly occupied by the CMW [not further identified], that the area has been declared a military zone. An area of some eight blocks will be absorbed into the military complex that the nine are establishing in the heart of Managua.

According to our reports, the residents will be given a certain number of days to vacate the premises, which will be occupied by the military and the internationalists who make up the army of occupation.

A note sent to the property owners in Jardines de Managua says the state will compensate them for the value of the residences because the area is considered a strategic zone.

The Voice of Sandino, a member of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, denounces this situation, stating that it is proof that a state of terror is becoming increasingly consolidated. Far from building houses and implementing health projects, the nine have given priority to establishing a state that has [words indistinct] all zones and all aspects of life in Nicaragua.

Revolutions are not carried out by means of military zones. Revolution is not synonymous with rifles. A revolution is an orderly change based on the people's will and is carried out to benefit the masses and the peoples' best interests. When there are military zones and an unrestrained arms buildup, it is impossible to believe in Somozist-style dialogue and compromises.

While Somoza was making deals with the Zancudos [splinter faction of the opposition conservative Party] in the northern mountains, our peasants were being thrown out of helicopters and were later reported to have disappeared. While the nine are talking about their style of democratization and some people are cooperating in these talks, they are declaring military zones, repressing the Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas, as well as persecuting and torturing peasants in northern Nicaragua.

While Managua seems to be calm despite all this, leading tourists to say all is well, the Voice of Sandino wants to speak frankly to our people. The group of the betrayers takes great care to provide supplies for Managua, just as in the USSR, the Supreme Soviet takes great care to provide supplies for Moscow and Leningrad.

As revolutionaries we are honest. We tell the truth, but this truth must be clearly understood. The hour is near. The army for the defense of sovereignty has already chosen the targets of its struggle, regardless of how many military zones the nine established. We tell our brothers in Managua that it is time to store up provisions, to regroup, to prepare for the (?struggle). The army for the defense of sovereignty is near.

CARLOS NUNEZ VISITS FRANCE, HOLDS MEETINGS

For Paris AFP and Managua Radio Sandino coverage of President of the State Council Carlos Nunez' 3-day visit to France, including talks with the French premier's adviser on Latin America, Antoine Blanca, National Assembly President Louis Mermaz and the presidents of the Assembly's communist and socialist groups, as well as Nunez' statements on U.S. intervention, see the France section of the 5 November and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTION TO EDEN PASTORA TIEMPO INTERVIEW

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Eden Pastora Grants Interview to TIEMPO," published in the 4 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, P 6, last paragraph, line one:

"Nicaragua is experiencing a Zancudo or neo-Zancudo [reference to splinter group of opposition Conservative Party during Somoza's presidency] stage in which the opposition CDN is politicking and scrambling... (rewording)

ROA KOURI DEFENDS ARGENTINE RIGHT OVER FALKLANDS

FL041320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba has declared at the United Nations that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Sandwich and South Georgia islands has been confirmed by history, geography and international law.

Cuban ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri addressed the UN General Assembly and said that all attempts to divide totally or partially the national unity or the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

FINNISH CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 4 NOV

FL041510 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1436 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos bid farewell to Finland's Culture Minister Kaarina Suonio just a few minutes ago. During her stay in our country, the Finnish minister visited several cultural organization, met with high-level officials and signed a 3-year [as heard] cooperation agreement. Kaarina Suonio was accompanied by (Ritba Kaibio), counsellor to that Finnish Ministry, (Ritba Sepala), the minister's secretary for political affairs, and (Kai Barlum), president of the Finnish-Cuban Friendship Association.

STATISTICS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

FL041845 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation from the State Committee for Statistics of the Republic of Cuba headed by the committee's minister-president, Fidel Vascos, has signed a bilateral cooperation protocol in Finland. The agreement was the result of talks held to develop cooperation in that field.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH ECLA SECRETARY GENERAL

FL041140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, yesterday received and held talks with ECLA Secretary General Enrique Iglesias. They discussed matters related to economic problems in South America and the Caribbean, particularly the problems of the Cuban economy.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez returned on Tuesday after a tour through several European and Middle East countries.

BRIEFS

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR -- Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, this morning received Mr Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, who presented his credentials as ambassador of Kuwait to our country. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, our country's foreign minister, participated in the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 82 FL]

CDB APPROVES OVER $13 MILLION IN LOANS TO AREA

FL292230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2222 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Some 13.3 million dollars (U.S.) in new loans have been approved by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for a major telecommunications project in Jamaica and expansion of the international airport in the Cayman Islands.

A CDB release here said that the bank's board of directors at its 75th meeting yesterday also approved a loan of U.S. 400,000 dollars to the St. Lucia Government, which is a replenishment of funds for on-lending to eligible students at the tertiary level. These new approvals have brought to U.S. 401,837,000 dollars, the total financing approved (loans, contingent loans, equity and grants) since the bank began operations in 1970.

Bank President William Demas, who chaired the meeting, was authorised to sign an agreement with Mexico whereby the country will contribute U.S. seven million dollars to the bank's special development fund. Mexico became the third non-Commonwealth Caribbean regional member of the bank last May.

Note was taken by the board of prior approval by the president for financing from the bank's technical assistance fund for an ongoing programme of human resource development in St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The loan conditionally approved for the Jamaica Telephone Company is for U.S. 8.3 million dollars and will go towards the transmission and telex components of the company's 1982-86 capital expenditure and telephone system development programme, which has an estimated overall cost of U.S. 146 million dollars.

The loan to the Cayman Islands Government is for U.S. five million dollars, towards the financing of the expansion and development of the Owen Roberts International Airport. The works will include a new passenger terminal building and are critical to the country's tourism industry.

The technical assistance grant to St. Kitts-Nevis will mean the appointment over a two-year period of a government development project officer to coordinate CDB and other donor-supported development projects. The objective is to promote a more effective working relationship among the twin-island state, the CDB and other aid donors. Also in that state as well as Antigua and Barbuda, a cotton production specialist will be appointed over a nine-month period to improve and strengthen skills of local extension officers and farmers in the production of cotton. Between these two countries, there are more than 400 hectares of land under cotton cultivation.

The Dominica grant will provide for the training over three months of a chemist from the produce chemist laboratory at the Jamaica Bureau of Standards and the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute in Trinidad and Tobago. The government plans to reactivate a large agro-processing plant which it has purchased and to increase national output in processed food.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, an accounting adviser will assist over a two-year period in upgrading the accounting capabilities of the Development Corporation, the Marketing Corporation and the Housing and Land Development Corporation.

The CDB's board meets again on December 9.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT MARTINIQUE 8 NOVEMBER

FL032245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Fort de France, Martinique, Nov 3, CANA -- Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams is due here next Monday for two days of talks with French Government officials on bilateral cooperation between Paris and Bridgetown, it has been officially announced here. The official visit is expected to see the development of closer ties between Barbados and the French West Indian Island Departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe, the authorities here said.

Mr Adams will be accompanied by a team of officials. He is due back in Bridgetown November 10.

VENEZUELA PROMISES AID IN GAS DEVELOPMENT

FL041958 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The Venezuelan Government has promised the Government of Barbados technical expertise and training in the development of its natural gas distribution system and has given assurances that Venezuela will continue to supply 100 per cent of this country's crude oil and products requirements for 1983.

These assurances were given when a delegation of Barbados officials led by Senator Clyde Griffith, minister of state, planning and energy, met with Venezuelan officials in Caracas recently.

The Barbadian delegation also included Mr. Aaron Iruss, chairman of the National Petroleum Corporation; Mr. Louis de Verteuil, director petroleum and natural gas; Mr. E.H.C. "Teddy" Griffith, general manager, Central Bank; and officials of the Barbados Embassy in Caracas.

When the Barbadian officials met with Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, Senor Calderon Berti, they were given the assurance that Venezuela had no problems with oil supplies to Barbados for the coming year.

The Barbados delegation also met with Dr. Luis Soriano, president of the Venezuela Investment Fund (FIV), and other officials of the fund. Discussions were centred generally on matters related to Barbados' use of funds available to the country as a beneficiary of the Venezuela-Mexico oil facility.

Barbados is seeking financing from the fund for two projects.

1. Natural gas development including the upgrading of the gas transmission system, the expansion of the distribution system, and the identification and rectification of leakages in the distribution system;

2. Petroleum development. Barbados has already submitted a project document to the FIV for petroleum development to be financed by FIV funds on deposit with the Central Bank of Barbados.

The delegation also took the opportunity to seek Corpoven's (Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation) assistance in connection with the proposed natural gas distribution system development project. Corpoven has decided to send an engineer to Barbados early in November to investigate the gas leakage problem faced by the National Petroleum Corporation and help the Barbados corporation to find a solution.

EXPORTS TO NON-CARICOM STATES DOWN BY 12 PERCENT

FL012051 Bridgetown CANA in English 2144 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Bidgetown, Barbados, Oct 30, CANA -- Barbados, whose exports to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in the first half of this year were up 4.6 million dollars, sold 12 per cent less in markets outside of the region, compared with the first six months of 1981. The state-run Barbados Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) said that during the January to June period this year Barbados' exports to non-Caricom countries declined by 16.7 million dollars (one Bds dollar: 50 cents U.S.). Domestic exports were worth 122.3 million dollars compared with 139 million dollars. EPC statistics show that total imports declined by 19.5 million dollars during the January to June period to 478.6 million dollars compared with 498.1 million dollars last year.

Barbados increased its exports to the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community (EEC), Puerto Rico, Curacao and Martinique, while exports to the United States declined. The EPC said that exports to Britain were up by 17.1 million dollars with 31.5 million dollars in goods exported during the January to June period compared with 14.4 million dollars in 1981. Exports to the EEC increased by 5.4 million dollars from 28.7 million dollars last year to 34.6 million dollars for the same period this year. Exports to Canada declined by 2.9 million dollars. Four point one million dollars in goods were exported to Canada during the first six months compared with seven million dollars for the same period last year.

Barbados' imports from the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community (EEC), Japan, Puerto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela declined. The EPC said that only two countries, the United States and Switzerland increased their exports to Barbados during the first six months of this year. Imports from the United States rose from 191.7 million dollars last year to 217.3 million dollars this year. Barbados' imports from the United Kingdom were down by 20.7 million dollars. Imports were worth 53.6 million dollars compared with 74.3 million dollars for the same period in 1981. U.S. imports to Barbados increased by 25.6 million dollars when Barbados imported 217.3 million dollars in goods compared with 191.7 million dollars for the six-month period last year.

Barbados' main domestic exports to Caricom and non-Caricom states were sugar, rum, molasses, lard and margarine, tobacco and tobacco products, paints, garments, pharmaceuticals and wooden furniture. Total domestic exports for the period January to June 1982 stood at 84.9 million dollars compared with 82.2 million dollars in the 1981 first half.

Barbados' exports of sugar during the first six months of 1981 were worth 40.1 million dollars compared with 34.5 million dollars this year, a decline of 5.6 million dollars. Rum exports however increased by 1.1 million dollars from 1.6 million dollars last year to 2.7 million dollars this year, while lard and margarine exports declined by 0.4 million dollars from 2.4 million for the first six months of this year compared with 2.8 million last year. Molasses exports also declined by 0.4 million dollars this year with exports at 5.4 million dollars compared with 5.8 million dollars. Paints exports increased by 46,000 dollars for the six-month period this year with exports at 968,000 dollars, compared with 922,000 dollars in 1981.

The other domestic products to increase were pharmaceuticals, from 46 million dollars to 5.2 million dollars, garments from 23.5 million dollars to 28.4 million dollars and furniture from 1.5 million dollars to 3.9 million dollars.

EDITORIAL PRAISES REGIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

FL042109 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Oct 82

[Editorial: "A Historic Step"]

[Excerpts] The memorandum of understanding signed by Barbodos; Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to establish a regional security system is a farreaching and historic step. The plan for St. Lucia to join later further widens the scope of the plan.

Opposition groups, especially those with leftist leanings, have already begun to claim that the security plan by the four states is calculated to keep their opponents in power. They base their argument on the premise that any political challenge they offer, however legitimate, could be interpreted as posing a threat to the security of the state and that will be enough for governments in power to request assistance under the plan to keep certain political elements quiet and powerless. The argument on the other side is just as strong. With the known attempts (and plans, some, nipped almost in the bud at the last minute) by certain elements to overthrow legitimate governments in recent times, the need for planned regional security emphasises itself.

But what must go hand in hand with the present plan is a strengthening of the commitment to the democratic process that constitutionally permits a change of government through the ballot-box, if the electorate so desires. The Grenada experience has shown in more ways than one, how a break-down of the democratic process can trigger strange developments, apart from being an object lesson in the fact that the temptation for entrenchment is not peculiar to those of any one political leaning. Be that as it may, the existing fragmented security system of a number of the small states in the Eastern Caribbean poses serious problems, even where these states may try to exercise their sovereign rights. We are thinking here mainly in terms of the control over territorial waters, and the fishing and economic rights involved.

It is no secret that trawlers from nations outside the region have been fishing in our waters from time to time and we have been helpless in curbing this infringement. With a regional coast guard functioning in the area it will be a lot more awkward for these foreign trawlers to deprive us of our economic rights as they now do almost with contempt. What might be regarded as run of the mill operations by the regional coast guard under the proposed plan will not raise any great argument. Activities such as search and rescue operations; the prevention of smuggling; assistance in time of disaster, immigration control, maritime policing duties and pollution control -- a vital matter in an area where the tourism industry requires non-polluted waters and beaches -- could even enhance the image of the regional coast guard. It is to be hoped that our people will place more emphasis on these types of activities and not allow themselves to be fooled into believing that they are being sold short because security activities will be involved in the plans.

For if we do not take steps to protect what we cherish and what is our right we can bet that there are others only waiting to force on us their way of thinking and living. We must be willing to learn from the power struggles already afoot in the Caribbean region.